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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Temp. 37-32 (3-0). Tomorrow similar. Temp. 37-32 (3-0). LONDON: Overcast (5-4). Tomorrow little change. Temp. 43-39° (6-4). CHANNEL: Sunny. Temp. 45-34 (8-1). NEW YORK: Sunny. Temp. 36-19 (4—7.—11). Yesterday 28-19 (—2—12).
EDITORIAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

Austria 8 S. | Lebanon 90 P.
Belgium 14 B.Fr. | Luxembourg 14 L.Fr.
Denmark 2.25 D.Kr. | Morocco 1.53 Dr.
Eire (inc. tax) 11 P. | Netherlands 1 Fl.
Finland 1.40 F.M. | Norway 2.25 N.Kr.
France 1.40 Fr. | Portugal 8 Esc.
Germany 1 D.M. | Spain 18 Ptas.
Great Britain 10 P. | Sweden 1.75 S.Kr.
Greece 10 Drs. | Switzerland 1.20 S.Fr.
India Rs. 3.63 | Turkey T.L5
Iran 25Rials | U.S. Military $0.20
Italy 200 Lire | Yugoslavia 6 D.
Israel 1.£7.30

7,989 * * PARIS, TUESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1973 Established 1887



Associated Press.
KEEP DOWN—New Orleans officer checks pulse of wounded comrade while another leans against tree, at right.

2 Snipers Vanish as Police Reach Hotel Roof

Copter Fire Killed 3d in Night; They Slew 6 Persons, Wounded 17

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 8 (AP).—Police assault teams reached the roof of a fire-scarred downtown hotel this afternoon and poured gunfire down a shaft in an attempt to kill the two survivors of three snipers who shot and killed six persons and wounded 17 others in a two-day shooting spree.

But after raking the area with gunfire and breaking into concrete structure on the roof with axes, police gave no signs of having found anyone. Three firemen were hurt apparently by ricocheting police bullets.

Some were believed already dead.

"The roof is secure and there [illegible]," Commander said.

The police assault was shown live on national television.

"Where in the hell could he have gone?" Capt. Edward Laporte asked. "They were there at four o'clock this morning."

Capt. Laporte said police would have to start checking the hotel room by room, inch by inch, from top to bottom.

The police teams reached the roof of the Down Town Howard Johnson Hotel by two stairwells at each end of the 18-story building and through a shaft in the rooftop's center.

Some of the carbine-armed police marksmen had to tiptoe along a narrow edge of the roof [illegible] glass-house enclosures where the gunmen were thought to be holed up.

Doors to the cubicles were thrown open, but they were empty.

Officers unleashed a fusillade when they opened the doors of the larger enclosure at the center of the roof.

It had been quiet from dawn until nearly noon, but then sniper fire again rang out from the hotel, and police marksmen, stationed in surrounding buildings with high-powered rifles, raked the hotel roof where the men were believed to be.

The gunshots came a few minutes after a Marine Corps helicopter with six police sharpshooters at the ready, hovered a few feet over the roof and fired high-velocity tear gas at a stairwell.

Police marksmen on the copter killed one of the snipers last night.

Time after time throughout the night, the big helicopter hovered over the roof of the hotel, acting as a gunship for policemen doing battle with the snipers on the roof.

Over and over, the chopper's powerful landing lights illuminated the roof of the 18-story hotel while the police gunners aboard fired away.

The Marine crew of four did not get into the shooting, restricting their role to providing police with a gun platform.

Thousands of bullets were fired at one target—a one-room concrete structure squatting above the hotel's emergency stairwell at one end of the rectangular roof.

A similar structure stood at the other end of the roof above the elevator shaft.

Until the Marine chopper was pressed into emergency service as a makeshift gunship, the

Continued on Page 3, Col. 5

Kissinger, Tho Resume Talks; 5 U.S. Planes Bomb Own Base

10 Americans Are Injured By Error

SAIGON, Jan. 8 (AP).—An American flight leader mistakenly guided five U.S. fighter-bombers into an accidental attack on the Da Nang Air Base today.

Ten Americans and one Vietnamese were reported wounded by shrapnel or injured while running for cover, but no deaths were reported. The western part of the base where the bombs hit is thinly populated.

The U.S. command reported that about half a dozen U.S. AC-119 gunships and one helicopter were lightly damaged by shrapnel and four fuel tanks were destroyed.

The command had reported the explosions at 8:20 a.m. local time as an enemy shelling attack. Seven hours later, it announced that an investigation showed five Air Force, Navy and Marine fighter-bombers "flying above a heavy overcast, accidentally dropped 34 500-pound bombs at Da Nang Air Base." Military sources said further investigation may show that fewer than 34 bombs were dropped.

Pilot Error Seen

The command said the cause of the error was not known but an investigation was under way. An authoritative source, however, said it was due to a pilot error that apparently was compounded by the heavy overcast.

The intended target was suspected North Vietnamese and Viet Cong positions near Da Nang. The planes—an Air Force F-4 Phantom, two Marine F-4s and two Navy A-7 Corsairs—came from two bases in Thailand and from a carrier, and the pilots may have been unfamiliar with the Da Nang area.

There were indications that the Air Force tried to keep the incident quiet. First reports from Da Nang said the base had been attacked by North Vietnamese MiG fighters. Denying this, an Air Force spokesman at Da Nang was asked specifically whether the damage was caused by U.S. bombs and replied that it was a Communist shelling attack. The spokesman, Maj. Les Smith, said he saw no planes in the air at the time of the incident, and the explosions sounded to him like rockets.

In the air war on North Vietnam, the U.S. command reported continued heavy assaults on that country's southern panhandle with the object of blocking the movement of war materiel to South Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia.

Targets Near Port

Forty-five B-52s dropped about 1,300 tons of bombs and there were 124 strikes by fighter-bombers during the 24-hour period ending this morning. The command said about 40 percent of the B-52 strikes were near the ports of Thanh Hoa, 12 miles south of the 20th parallel and about 190 miles above the Demilitarized Zone.

Fighter-bomber pilots reported numerous supply trucks and caches destroyed, with secondary explosions and fires, indicating hits on ammunition and fuel stores.

Spokesmen reported the loss of the 33d American aircraft in operations against North Vietnam since Dec. 18, when the air war was stepped up. An Air Force F-4 Phantom returning from a mission in the North crashed in northeast Thailand, but the two crewmen ejected safely.

In the ground war, the South Vietnamese command reported that nine civilians were killed and 49 wounded in a Viet Cong daylight attack today on the provincial capital of Vi Thanh, 110 miles southwest of Saigon.

North Vietnamese and Viet

(Continued on Page 6, Col. 6)



Associated Press.
COME IN—Henry Kissinger about to enter villa in suburban Paris yesterday to resume peace negotiations with the North Vietnamese, who, for the first time during the "public" secret talks, did not greet him at the door.

Negotiations Also Slated For Today

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Jan. 8 (IHT).—Henry A. Kissinger and Le Duc Tho conferred for four and one-half hours today to begin what Mr. Kissinger called last night "one more major effort to conclude the negotiations." They agreed to meet again tomorrow.

This round of talks on a Vietnam settlement began in an atmosphere considerably different from the early December meetings in which Mr. Tho and Mr. Kissinger were seen greeting each other, smiling and shaking hands.

Unlike the December talks, the North Vietnamese did not greet Mr. Kissinger as he drove up to the meeting place in suburban Gif-sur-Yvette, where the Hanoi delegation was host today. Mr. Kissinger and William Sullivan, deputy assistant secretary of state, were left waiting on the doorstep by the Vietnamese for several seconds. Finally, Mr. Kissinger opened the door himself.

When U.S. delegation members emerged after the meeting, they were not accompanied by their hosts as they had been in earlier meetings. Tomorrow morning, the talks will switch to Saint-Nom-la-Bretèche, another suburb, with the Americans as hosts.

No Signs of Shift

There were no indications of what was said during today's negotiations, or whether either side had shown any willingness to budge from the opposing viewpoints that led to the deadlock Dec. 13 and a resumption of U.S. bombing north of the 20th parallel five days later.

The chilly atmosphere to begin these talks was thought to be in part inspired by the bombing that finally ended on New Year's Eve. But there was also mutual recrimination in the interval, as Mr. Kissinger accused the North Vietnamese of playing a "charade" with the American people, and the North Vietnamese replied that the Americans had threatened them constantly during the December talks.

On his arrival here from Moscow Saturday, Mr. Tho said that the "decisive moment" had come in the talks and that the responsibility for a settlement lay with the United States. U.S. officials, however, have said privately that the responsibility for the December deadlock was North Vietnam's, that Hanoi "simply stopped negotiating" around Dec. 10, three days before the talks broke off, and that the record of the private meetings, when it is made public, would show that Hanoi was at fault.

The issues that remain to be resolved were sketched by Mr. Kissinger during his Dec. 16 press conference, but have been explained in considerable detail by South Vietnam. The key issue, as explained by Saigon, is that of who shall have power in South Vietnam and how Hanoi is to be kept from mixing into South Vietnamese affairs.

Specific Issues

This sort of broad, basic issue must be translated into specific protocols involving such things as international control and the functioning of a National Council that is supposed to assure cooperation between the Saigon regime and the Viet Cong.

It was in putting this type of broad issue into detailed protocols that the negotiators ran into trouble last month. Mr. Kissinger

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)



United Press International.
LEAVING—North Vietnamese negotiators Le Duc Tho (left) and Xuan Thuy leaving villa after talks yesterday.

Damascus Says It Downed 4 Israeli Jets

Israel Claims 6 Syrian MiGs in Day-Long Battle

TEL AVIV, Jan. 8 (UPI).—[illegible] of the fiercest battles since Middle East cease-fire began months ago was fought today [illegible] the Israeli-Syrian front.

[illegible] Israeli military command [illegible] that six Syrian MiG-21s [illegible] been shot down, six Syrian [illegible]s destroyed and heavy damage inflicted to Syria's radar [illegible]ses.

Israeli planes returned safely, the command said.

Damascus, a Syrian military [illegible]esman said that four Israeli [illegible]ft were shot down, 15 tanks, artillery batteries and two [illegible] machine guns destroyed in battle which started at [illegible] a.m. and ended at 5:25 p.m. [illegible] said that eight Israeli military positions along the Golan [illegible]hts were also destroyed.

[illegible]li spokesman said that a [illegible]ber of Syrian civilians in [illegible]es near the front line were [illegible]d as a result of the Israeli [illegible]ks and that two soldiers were [illegible]d and eight wounded during [illegible] battle.

[illegible] said that three Syrian [illegible]s were shot down and two [illegible]s and two radar stations de[illegible]ed.

Enemy Blows

[illegible]mascus radio urged other countries to "immediately go [illegible] battle with Israel and not [illegible] Syria stand alone and take [illegible] enemy blows."

[illegible] a message that seemed aimed [illegible] Syria's partners in the Federation of Arab Republics, which [illegible]des Egypt and Libya, the [illegible]dcast said, "Only the combined efforts of Arab countries [illegible] bring an end to Israeli aggression."

[illegible] said that Syria hoped that Arab states' response would be confined to moral support [illegible] "statements from a distance."

Tel Aviv's senior officer put [illegible]li losses at two soldiers killed [illegible]ounded, but added that one [illegible]e two civilian settlements came under Syrian artillery [illegible]Meron Golan, suffered "significant damage," with seven [illegible] killed and a number of [illegible]ings damaged. Fires were reported in the second settlement, [illegible] Snir.

[illegible]eli and Syrian tanks, guns [illegible] soldiers fired thousands of [illegible]ds at one another along the [illegible]le front from Mount Hermon to El Hamma during the [illegible]e.

[illegible]eli planes penetrated to within 25 miles of Damascus to hit a radar station, the officer said, and ranged far into northern Syria for a strike near Latakia.

The officer said the battle was "more or less the same" in intensity as the previous such frontier fight Nov. 21, termed the biggest battle the two nations have fought since the beginning of the August, 1970, cease-fire.

In the first of four air strikes, Israeli planes started the day's hostilities with raids against two Arab guerrilla camps in southern Syria and four Syrian Army outposts along the frontier. The attacks were in response to three guerrilla or Syrian Army assaults from there in the previous 24 hours.

"If the Syrians will keep the cease-fire, there will be no bombing, no shelling, and maybe peace can return," the Israeli officer told newsmen. "But as long as they don't, we hold them responsible."

In the second attack, the Israeli Air Force went after two radar stations, 22 miles and 44 miles inside southern Syria, when a flight of more than a dozen MiG interceptors rose to challenge them.

The officer said the Israeli pilots, using air-to-air missiles and cannon, knocked six MiG-21s out of the sky and returned home without a loss.

After a third strike, against a coastal headquarters base outside Latakia, 180 miles north of Israel and 30 miles from Turkey, the Syrians began firing with everything they had along the entire Golan Heights frontier.

The officer said Israeli warplanes, encountering "enormous"

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Waldheim Planning to Make New Mideast Peace Initiative

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Jan. 8 (UPI).—Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim said today he plans a 1973 Middle East peace initiative, including a personal visit to the area, as soon as he is convinced it will be helpful and useful.

At his first news conference of the year, Mr. Waldheim said he is relieved that the Vietnam talks have resumed in Paris and expressed the United Nations' readiness to play any part that might be required in the projected peace conference and the reconstruction of the country.

Mr. Waldheim said he discussed the Middle East at length with Secretary of State William P. Rogers when the Christmas vacations of the two diplomats coincided in the Bahamas.

A UN spokesman said Mr. Waldheim had conferred during the last General Assembly session with Middle East leaders, who said they would welcome a visit by him.

He left the date for a Middle East visit indefinite and said a new UN peace initiative depends on U.S. efforts in the area, on the possibility of "proximity talks"—in which peace delegates would not have to meet face to face, and on the idea of a general Middle East peace conference.

"In the Middle East," Mr. Waldheim said, "the United Nations has a very clear mandate. It is different from Vietnam, which has always been dealt with outside the United Nations.

"Last year was a sort of waiting year. People were waiting for a clarification of the situation. Public opinion expects us to do something this year, and you can be sure I will take the initiative as soon as I consider it helpful and useful. It does not do any good just to make noise.

"In the next few weeks we shall know how to proceed."

In response to a question, Mr. Waldheim said, "I would not exclude this possibility of my going to the Middle East. I have said I would go to the Middle East if I were convinced that it would be useful and helpful, and it is my intention to do so as soon as I am convinced that it would be helpful in finding a way out."



AP.
Kurt Waldheim

NATO Agrees to Extra Rent for Malta

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, Jan. 8 (IHT).—NATO allies, including the United States, have reversed their stand against demands by Prime Minister Dom Mintoff that the rent for military facilities on Malta should be increased to compensate for the effective 10 percent devaluation of the pound since sterling was floated.

NATO had earlier refused to pay an extra £1.4 million in annual rent to Malta, but at a meeting here today five of its members agreed to make up this sum, each paying in its own national currency.

Political pride was swallowed in making this decision because the rental share each country pays is calculated in terms of sterling—as the pound's value declined, the other nations were paying relatively less to Malta.

This formula was reached by the United States, Belgium, Italy, the Netherlands and West Germany, who contribute £9 million of the total of £14 million rental, Britain paying the balance. On this basis NATO neatly escapes from the difficulty caused by Britain's absolute refusal to pay Malta any more. It was feared in London that any further concessions to Mr. Mintoff might result in another round of shadow-boxing with the Maltese leader similar to last year's when the annual rental was agreed after considerable difficulty.

As before, Italy, which fears the Valletta naval facilities might fall into Soviet hands if NATO abandons them, strongly urged that Malta's demands be met. It was believed Malta might cancel the seven-year rental agreement if it did not get satisfaction from NATO.

The NATO Council's decision is to be communicated to Mr. Mintoff this evening, but whether it will be acceptable to the notoriously unpredictable prime minister should be known during the next few days. Further consultations between the allies may be necessary before a final deal is struck with Malta.

Laird Sees Saigon Prepared To Take Over Own Defense

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (IHT).—Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird said today that if the Paris peace negotiations fail, South Vietnam was virtually prepared to defend itself fully, and that release of American prisoners and an accounting for the missing were the only issues keeping a U.S. presence in South Vietnam.

In a few weeks, he told the House Armed Services Committee, "there will be no reason for the United States to maintain logistics, air and ground capability in South Vietnam."

But the outgoing Pentagon chief added that "we will continue to maintain a presence as long as the POWs are held" and until Americans missing in action are accounted for by the Communists.

He said the Vietnamization program is "virtually completed" and assured the congressmen "that the continuing United States military presence in South Vietnam is not being maintained because of a lack of capability on the part of the South Vietnamese."

Mr. Laird did not say, however, whether South Vietnam could successfully protect itself without the heavy American bombing of North Vietnam and Communist infiltration points.

Armed Services Chairman F. Edward Hebert, D., La., said he understood Mr. Laird's statement, that a U.S. presence would be maintained until the POWs are released, to mean that this was the key to the Paris negotiations.

But the secretary responded, "I do not want to make any statement to in any way jeopardize the talks in Paris."

He and Adm. Thomas Moorer, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, are prepared to brief the House Armed Services and Appropriations Committees fully on the war in closed session tomorrow, Mr. Laird said.

Rep. Hebert, who criticized

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Nixon Picks U. Alexis Johnson As U.S. Envoy to SALT Talks

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP).—President Nixon, in announcing today that he has chosen U. Alexis Johnson to be chief U.S. negotiator at the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks with the Soviet Union, said that he also would name a full-time director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

Mr. Johnson, under secretary of state for political affairs since 1969, will succeed Gerard C. Smith who resigned last week as head of the American delegation to the SALT talks. Mr. Smith also headed the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency but is resigning from that post as well and returning to private life.

Deputy Press Secretary Gerald L. Warren said that Mr. Nixon felt that both jobs should be filled on a full-time basis. The President was said to be anxious to free Mr. Johnson of administrative duties so that he could concentrate on the continuing SALT talks.

A new arms control chief and a replacement for Mr. Johnson at the State Department will be named later.

Mr. Johnson, 64, is the only active Foreign Service officer to hold the rank of career ambassador. Mr. Nixon will nominate him to be ambassador at large in his new post.

Mr. Nixon spent the morning working in the Oval Office. Mr. Warren said that he was conferring with members of his staff and working on his inaugural address and plans for the new federal budget.

The chief executive will observe his 60th birthday tomorrow. Mr. Warren said that he did not know what the President and his family were planning for the occasion.

Ulster Policeman Ambushed, Escapes With Minor Wound

BELFAST, Jan. 8 (UPI).—Three men with machine guns ambushed an off-duty policeman as he was driving home early today but the officer, although wounded in the foot, managed to drive through their fire and escape.

It was the only violent incident at the end of a relatively peaceful weekend in Northern Ireland.

The policeman was driving along a road in Armagh, 25 miles southwest of Belfast, when his headlights picked up three men. They stepped into the road and opened fire, shattering the car's windshield and bursting a tire.

He kept control of the car and managed to drive past them.

"The car was hit at least 10 times," a police spokesman said.

A total of 31 policemen have been killed in the 3-1/2 years of Ulster violence, out of the total of 681 slain.

During the weekend, all of the 220 "special category" prisoners—*suspected members of illegal organizations* like the Irish Republican Ulster Volunteer Force—held at Belfast's Crumlin Road Jail were moved to the prison at Long Kesh, a police spokesman said.

All the special category prisoners have now been concentrated at Long Kesh, which security sources said provides room to separate Catholic from Protestant prisoners and more security than the Crumlin Road Jail.

There have been a number of escapes from Crumlin Road, where, once over the prison wall, a fugitive can quickly lose himself in the back streets of the surrounding neighborhoods.

Last week soldiers on patrol discovered a tunnel from the kitchen of a nearby house in a Protestant neighborhood which reached 50 yards to the walls of the jail. The tunnelers would have had to dig another 50 yards to reach the building where a number of Protestant prisoners were being held.

Dublin Arrests IRA Man

DUBLIN, Jan. 8 (AP).—Anthony (Dutch) Doherty, a folk hero of the IRA, was arrested here today at the request of British authorities.

Mr. Doherty, an escapee from an Ulster prison, made a brief court appearance and was bailed until next Monday.

British authorities were said to have requested his extradition as a wanted "criminal" in Northern Ireland because of his alleged IRA activities.

Mr. Doherty escaped from Belfast's Crumlin Road Jail last year along with another IRA commander, Martin Meehan.

Political sources in the North doubted whether his extradition—normally permitted only on nonpolitical grounds—would be sanctioned by a court in the republic.

Laird Says Saigon Can Go It Alone

(Continued from Page 1)

"well-intentioned but perhaps emotionally upset people [who] have spewed the North Vietnamese line," said that "the most important thing is an honorable peace, and an honorable peace rests solely on release of American prisoners and an accounting of the missing."

Democrats in both houses of Congress—and some Republicans—called last week for a legislative cut-off of money to force an end to U.S participation in the Indochinese fighting. The White House has warned that any such move would endanger the Paris peace talks.

Today, the Senate's second-ranking Democrat, majority whip Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia, said he did not believe Congress would successfully legislate an end to the war, despite "a great deal of debate."

In an NBC television interview, Sen. Byrd said he thought a peace agreement can be reached in the new round of private negotiations if the U.S. side has "fortitude and persistence."

In the light of the two-to-one margin by which both House and Senate Democrats voted to press for end-the-war moves, if the peace talks fail, Sen. Byrd was asked how he assessed chances for such action.

"I think there will be a great deal of debate," he replied. "I don't think there will be a successful effort, however . . . I think there will be continuing efforts to cut off the funds. I think it's difficult to conceive of their succeeding."

Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D., Wash., meanwhile, told an interviewer that the Democratic caucus votes last week that favored a fund cut-off "could have an adverse effect on the negotiations and, I think, be used against the Democrats at a later time, if the negotiations fail."

He said, "There is a certain obsession that develops on some of these issues."

Sen. Jackson, who generally has supported the President's policies on Vietnam, warned his fellow Democrats that "the facts are that the President has the initiative and he is now in a position where he can blame the Congress if the Paris talks fail."

He said the administration "should give a full accounting of what has transpired" in the Vietnam negotiations—and why Mr. Nixon ordered the heavy bombing of North Vietnam last month—before Congress tries to legislate an end to the war.

Israel to Return Two Terrorists' Bodies to Families

TEL AVIV, Jan. 8 (AP).—The Israeli government has agreed to hand over the bodies of two slain Arab terrorists to their families after the freeing of six Israeli hostages held by Arab gunmen in Bangkok, Thailand.

The request for the return of the corpses was made by the Thai government, the Foreign Ministry said.

The two terrorists were killed May 9 by Israeli Army sharpshooters who burst into a hijacked Sabena airliner at Tel Aviv International Airport and rescued 97 passengers and crew aboard the plane. Two women hijackers captured in the attack were sentenced to life imprisonment.

The agreement to return the hijackers' bodies came eight days after four Arab gunmen who seized the Israeli Embassy in Bangkok dropped their demands for the release of 36 Arab prisoners in Israel, freed six Israeli hostages and flew to Cairo. The terrorists' surrender was arranged by the government of Thailand.

Thailand has since taken pains to soothe any potential Arab anger over the terrorist incident, and the request for the return of the bodies was seen as part of this diplomatic strategy.

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Egg Is Thrown At Lynch in N.Y. In 2d Incident

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (AP).—A woman protester hurled an egg at Irish Premier John Lynch as he arrived in Rockefeller Center today for a television interview. It was the second such incident in as many days mounted by local Irish-American demonstrators.

Mr. Lynch was not hit by the egg. He later criticized the protesters as being "misguided."

The incident occurred as Mr. Lynch, accompanied by Secret Service agents, was entering an elevator in the RCA Building, where he appeared on NBC-TV's "Today" program.

While three dozen other pickets stood outside, a woman inside spotted Mr. Lynch and threw the egg against the elevator doors as they closed. Mr. Lynch later left the building through the basement and did not see the demonstrators again.

On the program, Mr. Lynch reiterated his opposition to violence in Ireland. He urged compromise and conceded, "Nobody thinks that unity in Ireland is around the corner."

Yesterday, about 250 demonstrators threw eggs at Mr. Lynch's car as he left the ABC-TV studios, a few blocks north of Rockefeller Center, after appearing on the network's "Issues and Answers" program.

McGovern Spent $32 Million, Debt Put at $400,000

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (AP).—Although his presidential campaign cost Sen. George McGovern $32 million, the defeated Democratic candidate has less than $400,000 in remaining debts, Newsweek magazine reports.

Sen. McGovern intends to pay the debts with committed campaign pledges, the magazine's current issue said. He has plans to maintain a political organization by selling his mailing list at $25,000 a copy and by publishing a newsletter.

In an interview with the magazine, Sen. McGovern also said that he was stunned by the magnitude of his defeat, despite his feeling on the eve of the Nov. 7 election that he would lose.

"I guess the most disturbing thing is the vast difference between what I think I am and what the public thought I was," he said. "At no point did I think it would be that much of a landslide."

Sadat in Libya To Hold Talks With Qadhafi

Heads Delegation Of Merger Experts

CAIRO, Jan. 8 (UPI).—President Anwar Sadat arrived in Tripoli today for talks with Libyan leader Col. Moamer Qadhafi, the Middle East News Agency reported.

The agency said that Mr. Sadat was heading a delegation including Mohammed Hafez Ghanem, supervisor of the committees for merger between Egypt and Libya, and Ashraf Marwan, dean of the *political command between the* two countries.

Egypt and Libya are planning to establish a full political union before next September. The two countries are also partners with Syria in the Federation of Arab Republics.

A recent report in a Beirut magazine said that relations between Mr. Sadat and Col. Qadhafi were cool, and that this had prompted the Libyan leader's recent visit to Tunisia and his offer to establish a Libyan-Tunisian union. The offer was rejected by President Habib Bourguiba.

According to the magazine, Col. Qadhafi was disenchanted with Mr. Sadat's efforts to patch up relations with the Soviet Union. He was further displeased when the Egyptian leader cold-shouldered his request that he, Col. Qadhafi, assume command of the Egyptian-Libyan armed forces when the union comes into being, the magazine said.

But in a speech delivered in Tripoli last Friday, Col. Qadhafi praised Mr. Sadat's "sense of responsibility."

Meanwhile, in an interview published today in the Beirut newspaper Al Bayraq, Mr. Sadat said that he has given up hope of a change in the U.S. attitude toward the Middle East.

He said that the United States would respect only those who stand up to it and confront it and he complained that the Arab states would not unite in *collective action against U.S. interests* in the Middle East.

Israel, Syria Fight All Day

(Continued from Page 1)

anti-aircraft fire, went, in a fourth raid, after the Syrian guns and two more Syrian radar stations, one northwest of Damascus. The Syrians did not use missiles, he said.

The Israeli officer said the station at Tartous, south of Latakia, was destroyed in the strikes "to facilitate the use of our airplanes. It seemed they *[the stations] were quite heavily* damaged because they stopped working."

Even so, he said, Syrian planes continued to make unsuccessful passes at the Israeli raiders.

The dogfight brought to 15 the number of Syrian planes that Israel has claimed to have shot down in the past four months, and to 46 the number reported downed since the 1967 war. In that time, Israel says it has lost three planes to Syria.

Unable to silence completely the Syrian artillery which zeroed in on military positions and the civilian settlements on the Golan Heights, the officer said, Israel was "generous enough to let them [the Syrians] fire the last shot" after dusk.

U.S. Judge Rules Inmates Retain Right to Counsel

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 8 (AP).—A federal judge here has ruled that prison inmates have a constitutional right to a hearing and counsel before being subjected to solitary confinement.

In a decision handed down Friday, U.S. District Court Judge Charles Scott said, "This court is of the opinion that a prisoner retains all the rights of an ordinary citizen except those which expressly or by necessary implication are taken from him by law." The ruling could have a nationwide impact.

In deciding a suit filed by John Sands, 31, a Florida State Penitentiary inmate who charged he was illegally slapped into solitary, Judge Scott ordered sweeping reforms in the state penal system's discipline system.

He ordered Florida prison officials to establish disciplinary committees without regard to race, conduct hearings before an impartial fact finder, give written notice of hearings to accused inmates, grant inmates the right to be heard and cross-examine witnesses, allow inmates to be represented at hearings by an attorney or other inmates and require the fact finder to file written reasons for his decision.

2 Held in U.S. in Theft Of a Jewelled Cup

ST PAUL, Minn., Jan. 8 (AP).—Police have charged two brothers with the theft of the jewel-encrusted National Cup from the Minnesota Museum of Art.

Authorities recovered some 310 gems that they say were pried from the 14-inch-high silver cup. The cup itself is still missing.

Richard T. Richardson, 26, and John T. Richardson, 23, were to be arraigned today in St. Paul Municipal Court. Bail was set at $20,000 each.



Associated Press.

MISTAKE—U.S. ambulance crewmen watch fuel storage tanks burn at Da Nang air base yesterday after part of the base was accidentally bombed by five American planes.

Commenting on Talks With Haig

Lon Nol Says U.S. Promises Support to Cambodia in War

By Sydney H. Schanberg

PHNOM PENH, Jan. 8 (NYT).—President Lon Nol says the Nixon administration *has promised* Cambodia resolute support in the future for its fight against Communist aggression.

The Cambodian leader also says he believes the outlook for Cambodia is "favorable" because, in his opinion, the North Vietnamese are now so militarily weak that they will have to negotiate a "just" peace settlement and withdraw from Cambodian territory—a view that is not shared here by diplomats and other independent observers, who are almost all pessimistic about Cambodia's immediate future.

Marshal Lon Nol—who has ruled Cambodia since he ousted Norodom Sihanouk in March, 1970—made his views known in written answers to a list of questions submitted by The New York Times.

Asked to elaborate on the nature of his meeting Dec. 19 with Gen. Alexander M. Haig jr., President Nixon's representative, the Cambodian president said it had been agreed that the details of that 90-minute discussion would be kept confidential.

"However," he added, "I can tell you that in the course of that conversation the assurance of the firm support of the United States for the just struggle of the Khmer Republic against the North Vietnamese aggression was confirmed to me."

No Comment on Army

The marshal declined to comment on reports that Gen. Haig brought a message from Washington that Mr. Nixon wanted better performance from the Cambodian Army.

Since the war began in Cambodia in 1970 against the North Vietnamese, the Cambodian Communists and other rebel forces, these opposition troops have gained control of three-quarters of *the territory of Cambodia. The* government army rarely ventures off the main roads or out of the population centers in the western half of the country, where the Lon Nol regime still governs 50 or 60 percent of the country's seven million people.

The Cambodian Army has become riddled with corruption, as unscrupulous commanders have *padded unit rosters so as to* pocket the salaries of "phantom" soldiers. Recently, a cabinet minister revealed that at times the central government had been paying salaries to as many as 100,000 nonexistent soldiers—which represented one-third of the army on paper and a total of $2 million a month in embezzled funds.

Most of the money comes *through American aid, which has* risen from nothing in 1970 to $300 million this year, two-thirds of it in military assistance. This does not count the cost of the raids in Cambodia by B-52s and fighter-bombers based in Thailand.

Lon Nol's statement about a pledge of continued American support is borne out by recent evidence. *Shipments of military* goods to Cambodia have been accelerated in recent weeks and some of the items are more advanced weapons than the Cambodians have had in the past—such as Cobra helicopter gunships, heavily armed with rockets.

Feels Foe Is Weaker

Most of Lon Nol's responses to The Times questions, which he *made in French, stressed his* view that the North Vietnamese have been critically weakened by the recent heavy bombing of the Hanoi-Haiphong area and by other developments.

Asked if he thought the bombing might make Hanoi more intractable and thus prolong the war, the Cambodian president said:

"No, I do not think so. The North Vietnamese leaders trapped themselves by their bad faith at the last secret talks in Paris and they are now obliged to seek to compensate for their errors. Furthermore, they must reckon with their own internal opinion, because the situation in *their country is so critical and* so precarious today that they cannot afford the luxury of prolonging the war indefinitely."

Finally, Lon Nol was asked his views on the chances of peace in Indochina, in particular Cambodia, and what he thought was going to happen in the region in the next few months.

"I still remain quite optimistic on this subject," he said. "As I have already indicated to you in my previous answers, Hanoi must, in all likelihood, give in sooner or later and end up by negotiating for a just peace with a much more conciliatory attitude, in order to get out of a war in which it no longer has the least chance of victory."

"For the *Khmer Republic," he* added, "the prospects will then be favorable, for our cause is just and our situation remains ruled by the Geneva accords of 1954, which recognized and guaranteed our sovereignty, our independence, our unity and our territorial integrity."

One Is Slain In Cambodian Fight in Paris

PARIS, Jan. 8 (Reuters).—A Cambodian student was shot dead and 20 others were wounded during sword and gun fights between rival Cambodian groups in student quarters of the University of Paris.

The battle started last night when about 30 youths swinging sabers stormed the Cambodian student residence.

The police evacuated the building today and found one student dead.

Several students were taken to the university hospital with saber slashes, two in serious condition. The police cordoned off the area, in the Cité Universitaire on the southern outskirts of Paris.

Student sources said the clashes involved groups supporting or opposing Prince Norodom Sihanouk, *ousted from power in a coup* d'état in March, 1970.

A statement from the pro-Sihanouk group said the trouble started because the residence director refused to allow one of their members to return to his room.

The director, Sisowath Essaro, is a brother of Gen. Sisowath Sirik Matak, special adviser to Marshal Lon Nol, a former pre*mier after Prince Sihanouk* was overthrown.

During the fighting more than 270 students were detained for questioning.

A German student living next door to the Cambodian residence told reporters today:

"Until recently all the Cambodian students were supporters of Lon Nol. But then a few Sihanouk supporters managed to get in and of course the trouble started.

"Usually it didn't go any further than punching or karate chops, but the director warned that it could get much worse."

The dead student was named as Suk Kim Huos, 24, from Phnom Penh, a member of the pro-Sihanouk group, who was struck by a 22-cal. bullet.

Iceland Will Extend Recognition to Hanoi

REYKJAVIK, Iceland, Jan. 8 (Reuters).—Iceland today announced that it has decided to recognize North Vietnam.

Foreign Ministry secretary Petur Thorteinsson said there was no connection between the decision and the planned trip to Washington this month by Foreign Minister Einar Agustsson.

He said that Iceland had decided to recognize North Vietnam some time ago.

U.S. Planes Hit Da Nang By Mistake

(Continued from Page 1)

Cong attacks dropped from an average of 100 per day during the past five days to 77 for the 24 hours ending at dawn today, the Saigon command said. Sixty of the attacks were carried out by rockets and mortars and involved no infantry assaults, headquarters said.

The U.S. command reported that its troop strength in Vietnam dropped by 100 last week to 24,000, the lowest total since January, 1965.

Hanoi Bracing for Raids

SAIGON, Jan. 8 (AP).—North Vietnam announced today that hundreds of anti-aircraft units have been formed in the Hanoi and Haiphong regions, the main targets of last month's U.S. air raids.

The broadcast suggested that the North Vietnamese are expecting new air attacks north of the 20th parallel if the peace talks just resumed in Paris break down again. It added that "more artillery units have been set up in Hai Hung and Ha Bac Provinces"—west and northeast of Haiphong—by militia forces.

Cambodians Advance

PHNOM PENH, Cambodia, Jan. 8 (Reuters).—Cambodian troops, supported by waves of air strikes, today renewed their efforts to push Communist forces away from the outskirts of the battered southern town of Tram Khnar, the military command said.

Since yesterday morning, Communist snipers have been withdrawn from buildings around Tram Khnar's central market place, leaving the town, 24 miles south of here, almost completely in the hands of government forces.

But the Cambodian troops came under harassing fire throughout the night both inside the town and at surrounding positions. At dawn, the government forces, about 2,000 strong, advanced cautiously again from the town's southern edge.

Britain Protests To Iceland Over Trawler Incidents

LONDON, Jan. 8 (Reuters).—Britain has protested to Iceland about the cutting of two British trawlers' lines yesterday by Icelandic Coast Guard vessels off Iceland.

A Foreign Office spokesman said that Britain is reserving the right to claim compensation.

Icelandic Coast Guard vessels yesterday cut the trawl lines of the British trawlers Boston Blenheim, off the southeast coast of Iceland, and Westella, off the northeast coast.

Britain and West Germany maintain that Iceland's unilateral extension of its fishery limits from 12 to 50 nautical miles last September violates international law. Their trawlers have continued to fish in the disputed area, leading to some incidents with Icelandic patrol boats.

Court Jurisdiction

THE HAGUE, Jan. 8, (Reuters).—West Germany told the World Court today that, if the international body decides it has jurisdiction in the West German and British fisheries dispute with Iceland, "it may persuade Iceland to join the proceedings on the merits of the dispute."

Iceland has so far refused to recognize the court's powers in the dispute and has asked the court to declare whether it has jurisdiction.

Schmidt Flies to U.S.

BONN, Jan. 8 (UPI).—Finance Minister Helmut Schmidt flew to Washington today for five days of talks with U.S. economic officials and several speaking engagements, a government spokesman said. He returns Jan. 13.

Nixon Aide Says War Critics In Congress May Hurt Peace

By Albert B. Crenshaw

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (WP).—Presidential communications director Herbert G. Klein today accused congressional war critics of applying a "double standard" in denouncing administration war policy after "participating in an election where the President had a very clear mandate to proceed the way he has on Vietnam."

Mr. Klein said "some of the more irresponsible members" of Congress "have been critical in a way which could slow down" the U.S. peace effort. He called for "less rhetoric and more support in the Congress."

Mr. Klein also assailed war critics for not protesting "the great atrocities in this last year" committed by the North Vietnamese. "I don't see Ramsey Clark organizing a protest against that, or those who are shouting most in Congress."

Asked if the United States might resume heavy bombing like that which took place over North Vietnam in December, Mr. Klein said, "I would not rule out any tactic that is necessary to protect American lives or to carry out the military objectives which are essential."

At the same time, President Nixon's chief domestic adviser, John D. Ehrlichman, interviewed along with Mr. Klein on the NBC television program "Meet the Press," defended Mr. Nixon's failure to consult with Congress before launching the heavy bombing campaign.

Citing "President Truman at the time of the Korean conflict, at the time of the dropping of the [atomic] bomb," Mr. Ehrlichman said, "It is simply not appropriate for a president to do things by committee and I think that President *Nixon finds him*self in that situation."

Mr. Klein added that "the President feels that he is fully accountable for negotiations and the key thing . . . is not whether you reveal the purpose at a given moment but whether you reveal it at all, and I assure you the President will discuss this fully at a time when it best suits *that . . . gaining of peace."*

Asked if it might not have been possible for the President "to have gotten Sen. [Mike] Mansfield or Sen. [Hugh] Scott or Speaker [Carl] Albert on the phone and talked to them" about the bombing, Mr. Ehrlichman said:

"Here again, it is a judgmental thing. It is a question whether that would add anything to the success of the negotiations and, after all, that is what we have to look at, the ultimate outcome of this."

In other remarks, the White House aides said:

● The President "is still vinced that this country ough be in the supersonic trans business" and the administra expects to ask for "a little money" in next year's budget research and development various problems associated the SST, particularly in the of environment.

● No one in the Nixon adm tration has been disciplined removed from a job becaus the allegations of sabotage meddling in the Democratic idential primary campaigns.

● Neither Mr. Ehrlichman Mr. Nixon knows the full of the Watergate bugging though they remain satisfied lowing an internal investig that no one on the White H staff was involved.

● Despite criticism of the proposals to make local sta responsible for the content o work television news, and challenges to licenses of W ington Post-owned television tions in Florida, "there grand plan" for revenge a the news media.

Kissinger, Tho Resume Peace Talks

(Continued from Page 1

was to accuse the North namese of taking back wi hand what they gave with other, and Hanoi was to the United States with de ing 126 basic changes i October draft agreement.

Asked about this last Hanoi's peace delegation m man, Nguyen Thanh Le, d ed the situation now as bet with only "a certain numb points" left to resolve.

An example of this giv take was explained by a U ficial last week. He said, f *ample, that when the qu* of North Vietnamese troo South Vietnam was raised t Americans, Hanoi raised question of the release political prisoners held by S The U.S. reply was that it be easier for Saigon to these prisoners if Hanoi some willingness to withdr troops. When neither side give in, deadlock resulted.

Technical experts from t sides met again today to co their meetings which n Jan. 2.

Australian Shift on Vietn Signals New Era in U.S. T

By Robert Trumbull

SYDNEY, Jan. 8 (NYT).—The late Prime Minister Harold Holt, in a famous utterance during Lyndon B. Johnson's presidential visit here early in the Vietnam war, pledged that Australia would "go all the way with L. B. J."

Mr. Holt's successor, John G. Gorton, speaking on behalf of Australia at a White House dinner, assured President Nixon that "We'll go a-waltzing Matilda with you," paraphrasing the Australian national song.

Gone, however, are the days when successive Australian prime ministers extolled Australian-American relations.

The month-old administration of Gough Whitlam, the first Labor party prime minister in 23 years, has reacted to developments in Vietnam in a way that has startled many Americans, and many Australians as well.

Today, however, U.S. Ambassador Walter L. Rice spent an hour and 20 minutes with Mr. Whitlam in what an embassy spokesman described as a "candid, friendly and helpful" discussion.

The prime minister had declined two requests from Mr. Rice for meetings last week when the ambassador wished to convey Washington's concern over anti-American statements by two members of Mr. Whitlam's cabinet.

Mr. Whitlam and Mr. Rice, however, are on cordial personal terms. Mr. Rice, a lawyer and former officer in a number of companies in the minerals industry, is said to be on the friendliest footing with Labor party leaders here of any recent American ambassador.

The subject of Australian-American relations is reported to be high on the agenda of Mr. Whitlam's first meeting with his 27-man cabinet tomorrow.

Although the Labor party leadership is united in implacable opposition to the American role in Vietnam, it is clear from conversations with cabinet members and others that the new government wishes to confine its differences with the United States, a staunch ally *since World War II,* to the Vietnam issue.

Anti-American utterances over Vietnam by three members of Mr. Whitlam's cabinet and a boycott on American shipping by left-wing maritime unions have brought a strong backlash from the other side.

Today, for instance, the Perth Chamber of Commerce and five other organizations representing business and industry in Western Australia sent a telegram to Mr. Whitlam upbraiding the prime minister for permitting "union seizure of policy initiative."

Under Mr. Whitlam, who is also the foreign minister, the em-

phasis in relations with United States is divided be independence of Washing retention of the American alliance in the so-called A treaty of mutual security i Australia, New Zealand an United States.

Mr. Whitlam has referr ANZUS as the "crucial tres Australia's foreign policy. B however, he had demonstrat new independence by recog mainland China and East many, cancelling military a South Vietnam and Cam and switching the Australia from the American side to of the "third world" countr the United Nations.

Trade Unionist In Plea on Wa

BRUSSELS, Jan. 8 (AP).—International Confederation *Free Trade Unions* appeals President Nixon today for a mediate end to fighting in nam.

ICFTU secretary-general Kersten, in his letter to the ident, said he felt "shocke disappointed that the hopes settlement in Vietnam... ha ceived another shattering and that fighting has re with greater ferocity than

WEATHE

	C.	F.	
ALGARVE	15	59	Sunny
AMSTERDAM	6	43	Overca
ANKARA	1	34	Cloudy
ATHENS	11	52	Fair
BEIRUT	18	64	Sunny
BELGRADE	0	32	Overca
BERLIN	2	36	Rain
BRUSSELS	3	37	Foggy
BUDAPEST	—1	30	Overca
CAIRO	—	—	Unavai
CASABLANCA	14	57	Sunny
COPENHAGEN	2	36	Overca
COSTA DEL SOL	13	55	Cloudy
DUBLIN	6	43	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	3	37	Cloudy
FLORENCE	14	57	Sunny
FRANKFURT	1	34	Rain
GENEVA	—1	30	Overca
HELSINKI	—3	27	Fair
ISTANBUL	6	43	Rain
LAS PALMAS	17	63	Cloudy
LISBON	11	52	Sunny
LONDON	4	39	Rain
MADRID	6	43	Sunny
MILAN	—1	30	Foggy
MONTREAL	—12	10	Cloudy
MOSCOW	—1	30	Snow
MUNICH	—4	25	Overca
NEW YORK	—8	18	Sunny
NICE	12	54	Sunny
OSLO	—3	27	Foggy
PARIS	—3	27	Overca
PRAGUE	—1	30	Overca
ROME	10	50	Fair
SOFIA	1	34	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	4	39	Fair
TEL AVIV	—	—	Unavai
TUNIS	11	52	Clearer
VENICE	10	50	Sunny
VIENNA	0	32	Overca
WARSAW	—2	28	Snow
WASHINGTON	—5	23	Cloudy
ZURICH	—1	30	Overca

(Yesterday's readings: U.S. at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GM

هكذا من الأصل

...ployees' Phones Monitored

...ouse Panel Accuses FCC ...f Breaking Wiretap Law

By Sanford J. Ungar

...ASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (WP). ...House subcommittee has ac...d the Federal Communica... Commission of violating the ... by monitoring employees' ...hone conversations during a ... investigation of leaks from ...agency.

... a report based on a staff ...tigation and on hearings last ...g, the Special Subcommittee ...Investigations of the House ...mittee on Interstate and ...ign Commerce said that "the ...dian agency of communica...," the FCC, had "transgress... the law" against wiretapping ...authorized by a court.

...bmitted to the House last ... by the committee chairman, ... Harley O. Staggers, D., W. ... the report also accuses FCC ...Irman Dean Burch of at...pting to cover up the moni...g in his contacts with an... House subcommittee.

...chides the commission's gen... counsel, John W. Pettit, for ...mitting a memorandum de...ling the monitoring, which ...anced a legal proposition ...h would justify wholesale ...tapping by employers every...re."

Assurances Given

...ut the report includes Burch's ...rances to the subcommittee ... the action will not be re...ted.

...hile it also makes clear that ... criminal punishment is envi...ed against the commission ...loyees involved, congressional ...ces suggested that the sub...mittee report could provide ... basis for a lawsuit by the ...loyees who were bugged.

...ccording to the chronology in ... report, and acknowledged by ... FCC, the wiretapping occur... between Feb. 17 and March ... 1970, and covered three tele...ne extensions on the third ... of the commission's head...rters.

...ive different employees regu...y used the extensions.

...he investigation began after ... FCC's security officer, Fred ...dsmith, was told by an "em...yee informant" that a mem... of the commission staff was ...ting in his office after-hours ...h an attorney, himself a for... FCC employee.

...n occasion, according to the ... the staffer seemed to be dis...ying confidential "agenda in...mation" to his visitor, and the ...itor then used the staffer's ...phone to make personal calls.

Secret Extension

...Top commission staff, in...ding then executive director ...x Paglin and then general ...nsel Henry Geller, discussed ...ether to use "a wall micro...hone with attached tape re...der" or "a secret telephone ...tension" in their investigation, ...d finally obtained approval ...m Mr. Burch for the latter.

The Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co., working after FCC business hours, wired three lines from the third floor to a special telephone in Mr. Goldsmith's eighth-floor office and, in order to keep the procedure a secret, billed the FFC for the installation "outside of normal procedures."

Mr. Goldsmith monitored incoming and outgoing calls on the lines, but the conversations he heard "were trivial in nature and in no way incriminating."

Both the "suspected employee" and the outside attorney were later interviewed by FCC investigators after the bugging had produced no evidence. Both denied any wrongdoing and provided explanations of the "suspicious" events.

In October, 1970, the FCC closed its investigation, taking no administrative action against anyone and permitting the employee to remain in his job.

It had been discovered, for example, that he remained in his office late because he had special permission, for health reasons, to avoid the rush hours and work a later schedule.

(*The employee is not named in* the subcommittee report, and officials of the FCC and the subcommittee declined to identify him. The Washington Post learned, however, that he is an elderly man who works in the commission's broadcast bureau and plans to retire soon.)

House Panel's Probe

The House subcommittee began its own investigation of the incident last March, after receiving what the report calls "a most bizarre allegation" of FCC wiretapping on its employees.

Testifying before the subcommittee in executive session on March 28, Mr. Burch explained that the monitoring had occurred at a time when the commission was especially concerned about leaks regarding confidential matters before the commission. He complained that even the FBI had been unable to help tighten security.

"I was, I suppose, more concerned about the leaks in the agency than I was about that particular gentleman's privacy," Mr. Burch said.

By May 16, when several FCC officials testified at an open hearing, Rep. Staggers and some of his colleagues were infuriated over two developments:

● The discovery that Mr. Burch, even while the leak investigation was going on, had responded to an inquiry from the House Government Information Subcommittee in 1970 by saying that the FCC never monitored telephone conversations without notifying both parties.

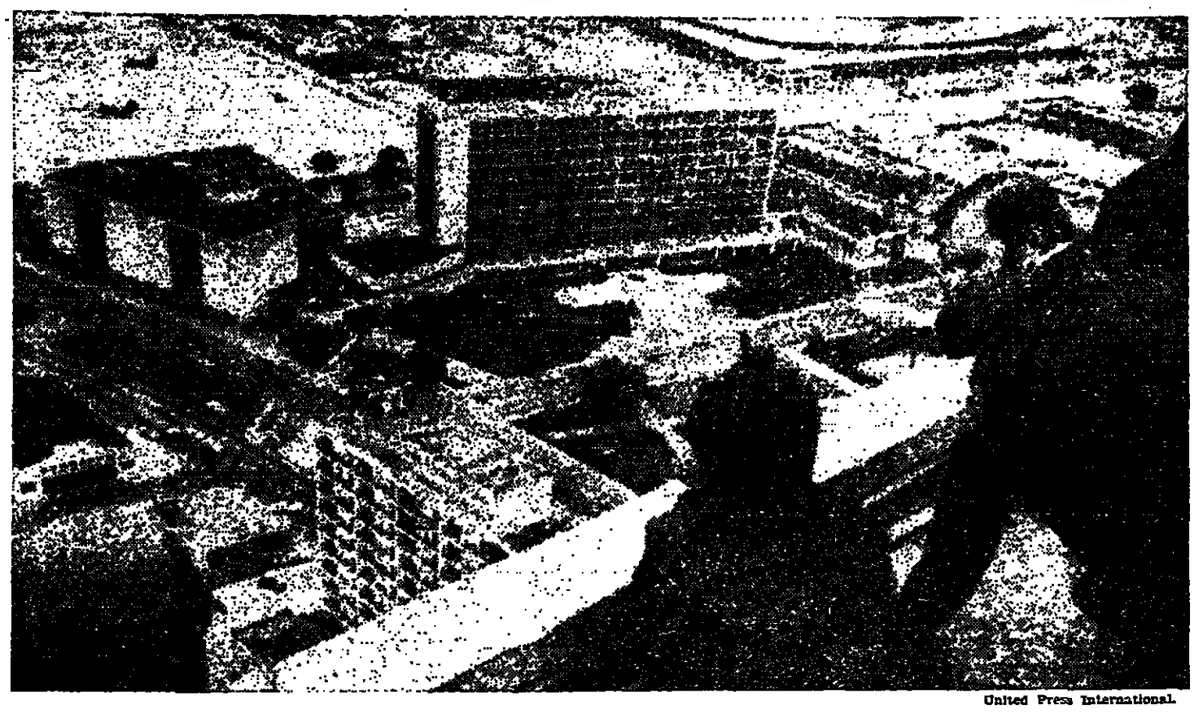
(He later explained that this answer was a mistake.)

● The submission of a memorandum by general counsel Pettit, suggesting that the wiretapping was perfectly proper and citing legal cases to argue that the outside attorney who visited the FCC employee was "a trespasser" and therefore gave up his right of privacy.

The memo also said that the phone monitoring was part of "supervising employee performance" and "maintaining a reasonable degree of order and security."

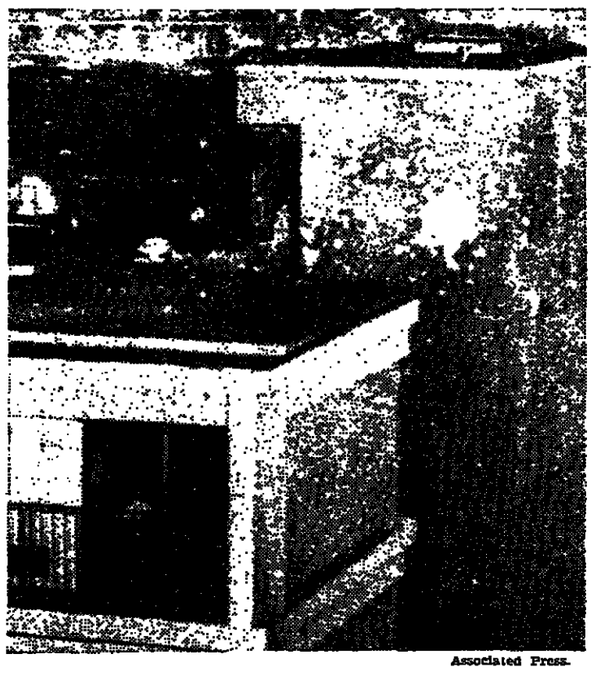
During his second appearance before the subcommittee, Mr. Burch claimed that, without regard to its legality, his decision to approve the 1970 bugging was "sound and reasonable" under the circumstances.

In a war of correspondence that followed, Rep. Staggers got the criminal division of the Justice Department to repudiate the FCC general counsel's memorandum and got the full FCC to pledge last October that there would be "no repetition" of the wiretapping incident.



United Press International.

OVERALL VIEW—Policemen with rifles looking over the edge of the 31-story Bank of New Orleans building toward the roof of the Howard Johnson Motor Lodge (center) where snipers were thought to be using concrete entrances to stairwells (back edge of roof) and penthouse (center) as shelter yesterday. Beyond the motel is the Civic Plaza.



Associated Press.

A view of a bullet-pocked concrete stairway entry on roof of New Orleans hotel that the snipers used as their base.

Police Fail to Find Snipers On New Orleans Hotel Roof

(Continued from Page 1)

snipers seemed in a nearly impregnable position.

The police gunners aboard the chopper concentrated their fire and finally ripped a hole in the windowless wall of the stairwell penthouse.

Then, on every pass, they aimed their AR-15 automatic rifles into the hole so that bullets ricocheted inside.

On each pass, the armored Sikorsky Chinook hovered about two minutes while they emptied clip after clip of 5.56-mm bullets—small but of high velocity—mixed with bright red streaks of tracers.

"I just don't see how they can survive those ricochets," said Frank Buras, one of the gunners.

A Better Shot

At one point last night, one of the snipers darted out of the stairway opening in the bunker to get a better shot at the helicopter. The gunners zeroed in on him. He tried to run, zigzagging across the roof, but was cut down by a fusillade of bullets.

"He darted out and aimed that big rifle, and the guys in the chopper ripped him up," said a police sharpshooter who was watching with binoculars from atop the nearby City Hall. "Even after he went down and sprawled on his back, you could see little chips of concrete jumping all around him from the incoming lead."

Each time the Sikorsky landed in a parking lot, two crewmen went over every inch of it with flashlights. After 20 passes they had found several bullet holes but no serious damage.

Police said they did not know the identity of the three men, who began their siege inside the hotel yesterday morning. A sharpshooter, watching the gunmen's movements with a 30-power telescope, described them as black men, at least one with a goatee and bush haircut.

National Underground

There was only speculation about what prompted the shootings. Louisiana State Attorney General William Guste said he will ask for a federal investigation because "I am now convinced that there is an underground national suicidal group bent on creating terror in America."

However, police sources close to the investigation said the snipers have been identified as the gunmen who wounded a police officer as he answered a burglar alarm New Year's Eve. The sources said that before beginning their siege at the hotel yesterday the gunmen killed a witness who could identify them as the police assailants.

The source, who did not identify the snipers by name, said they drove a stolen car to the hotel after shooting a grocer to death. He said they set fires on the top floors of the hotel to divert police attention while they made their getaway.

However, he said, police chased them back up a parking ramp when they came down to retrieve their stolen auto, which police had staked out.

He said the snipers had been jailed in neighboring Jefferson Parish last week and in Dallas, Texas, a few days earlier both times on gun charges.

Yesterday a sniper had been erroneously reported killed by police fire from inside the hotel. Momentarily it was believed he was alone and that the shooting was over.

But all three gunmen soon opened fire again—and all were deadly accurate.

Still another firefight flared just before dawn when another pass overhead by the chopper, with policemen firing, forced one of the snipers down a stairwell—where three policemen were trying to get into firing range.

The three policemen were superficially wounded in the gunfight before it was broken off.

Other policemen watching from nearby buildings reported that two surviving gunmen would run from their shelter and fire at the helicopter each time it pulled away. Those police said they could not fire at the snipers at that point for fear of hitting innocent people in other buildings beyond the hotel.

Fires Put Out

Fires, apparently set by the snipers, first drew firemen and police to the hotel before noon yesterday. Firemen were able to control the fires by midafternoon, despite harassment from the gunmen.

It was still undetermined whether any of the victims died as a result of the fires.

At least three died of gunshot wounds. All, but one of the six dead were found on the top floor of the hotel, where the fire was most serious. Most of the sniper fire also had come from the upper floors. The sixth body, clad in pajamas, was found in an air shaft.

At least nine of the injured were suffering from gunshot wounds, some of them critically injured.

One of three policemen shot to death was Louis Sirgo, deputy superintendent.

Mr. Sirgo, No. 2 man in the police department, was leading a contingent of officers down a 15th-floor hallway looking for a sniper when he was shot in the back and mortally wounded.

Patrolman Paul Persiga, one of the three policemen killed, was planning a birthday celebration for his wife last night.

City Disrupted

As the shooting continued, most of the city's business district was paralyzed. Streets were blockaded around the hotel and police allowed no one through.

All persons who work in the downtown area, about 50 blocks square, were told by police to stay home today.

The transit system announced that all transportation facilities going into the business district would stop at the police-drawn perimeter which extends seven blocks from the hotel in three directions.

The snipers were using high-powered weapons, and even the new 50-story Shell Building five blocks from the hotel had holes in its 34th-floor windows.

Another Spectacular Sniper Killed 17 at U. of Texas in '66

AUSTIN, Texas, Jan. 8 (AP).—Snipers in New Orleans today and yesterday were not the first in the United States to gun down a group of people.

On Aug. 1, 1966, Charles Whitman climbed to the observation deck of the tower of the University of Texas's main building and used an arsenal of rifles and pistols to shoot for 92 minutes at everyone within range.

Whitman, 25, had first killed his mother and his wife. In all, he killed 17 persons that day and wounded 29.

The six-foot 200-pounder met his death after being blasted at close range with shotgun and pistol fire. He died crumpled against a wall of the tower's observation deck, still clutching an M-1 carbine.

"His finger was still on the trigger," Allen J. Crum, an ex-Air Force sergeant, recalled later.

Austin Police Chief Bob Miles said he believed Whitman had wanted to wait two more minutes to begin firing, in order to begin during a class break when the wide malls around the tower would be jammed with students.

But he encountered a family of tourists and a receptionist and shot them to get his footlocker of weapons to the high deck.

The end came when Mr. Crum fired a rifle shot at Whitman "to let him know we were there. If he wanted to surrender he could. If not, he'd have to fight it out."

One policeman emptied his pistol and another fired twice with a shotgun to surprise Whitman from the opposite side. It was the shotgun that actually killed Whitman, Chief Miles said later. "One pellet went into his heart and another into his head."

Philadelphia Schools Struck by Teachers

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 8 (AP).—The city's 18,000 public-school teachers struck today for the second time in four months after last-ditch talks failed to reach a contract agreement.

The strike, which came after the teachers' union said an offer of binding arbitration came too late, officially began at midnight Sunday. Picket lines were set up this morning at all 280 schools.

Stamp Dealer Made $150,000 On Autographs of Astronauts

By Nicholas C. Chriss

HOUSTON, Jan. 8.—A West German stamp dealer says he made about $150,000 on the sale of exclusive souvenir stamp sheets autographed by 20 U.S. astronauts, who received a total of $55,000.

It is the second time around for Hermann W. Sieger, the stamp dealer, who last year also made $150,000 from the sale of 99 Apollo-15 postal covers autographed on the moon by two astronauts.

Mr. Sieger confirmed the amounts of money and the details in a series of telephone calls and correspondence with the Los Angeles Times.

He said, "I think this is the first time that anybody can offer autographs of astronauts on stamps which have been issued for the same astronauts." He referred to sheets of stamps *especially issued by some countries* to commemorate a space flight.

"From 18 American astronauts I got 500 autographs each, and from two other astronauts 1,000 autographs each on such souvenir sheets," Mr. Sieger said.

"For instance, the autograph of Neil Armstrong is on the souvenir sheet of Belgium issued for Apollo-11."

Mr. Sieger obtained 1,000 autographs each from Mr. Armstrong and John Glenn—the superstars of U.S. manned spaceflight. Mr. Glenn was the first American to orbit the earth; Armstrong the first human to set foot on the moon's surface.

"We are selling the complete collection (a set of 20) for 1,950 German marks (about $600), including a special album," Mr. Sieger said.

The astronauts were paid $5 for each autograph. Five gave the money to charity, but it is not known which five. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration has refused to reveal the names or details of the incident, although officials said the astronauts still in the space program were "admonished."

In another revelation of the growing traffic in stamps in the space program, a U.S. Navy rear admiral stated that commemorative stamps were affixed to approximately 400 Apollo-15 covers and canceled on the American carrier Okinawa on the day of splashdown.

"Neither the application of the stamps to the envelopes in question nor the cancellations were authorized by the Navy or the U.S. Postal Service. The actions were performed as a favor to the astronauts without Navy sanction," said Rear Adm. T.F. Dedman, assistant vice-chief of naval operations in Washington.

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U.S., Greece Sign Technical Pact Over Home Port

ATHENS, Jan. 8 (UPI).—Greece and the United States today signed a technical agreement covering the setting up of a home port for Sixth Fleet warships in the Athens area, an American spokesman said.

The spokesman said that the agreement, based on those drawn up in 1951, 1953 and 1956, involved the eventual stationing in Athens of an aircraft carrier task force.

Six U.S. destroyers have made Greece their home port since Sept. 1, 1972. They are anchored in the bay of Eleusis, 15 miles west of Athens, where a floating $5-million dock will be built for them.

The American spokesman said that a second phase of technical negotiations will be carried out in the near future for the settlement of outstanding details concerning an aircraft carrier and one hospital ship.

The identity of the carrier was not disclosed, but Navy sources said the hospital ship Sanctuary, the first Navy vessel with a mixed male and female crew, will be based in Athens.

Russians Launch Luna-21, First Probe of Moon in Year

MOSCOW, Jan. 8 (AP).—The Soviet Union shot an unmanned spacecraft, Luna-21, toward the moon today, the first Soviet moon probe in nearly a year.

The Soviet news agency Tass, in a brief announcement about six hours after the 06.55 GMT launch time, said Luna-21 was functioning normally and would carry out "further scientific studies of the moon and near-moon space."

As usual, little information was given about the initial stages of the moon shot. The announcement did not say if Luna-21 would try to land as did the last moon venture, Luna-20 in February 1972.

Luna-20, after a five-day trip to the moon, landed near the Sea of Fertility and spent 37 1/2 hours drilling up soil samples. It returned to earth Feb. 25.

Like its predecessors, Luna-21 was sent into an earth orbit in a special moon launch satellite that then fired it out of earth orbit and toward the moon.

The Soviet moon probe got under way less than a month after the United States completed its manned lunar exploration program with Apollo-17. The United States has no plan to return to the moon in the foreseeable future.

Plans Unknown

Soviet plans are not known. Since the United States put the first man on the moon in 1969, the Russians have stressed automatic devices for moon exploration—arguing that it is cheaper and safer.

Other recent shots in the Luna series included Luna-16 that brought back soil samples in 1970 and Luna-17 which landed the eight-wheeled Lunokhod moon rover in November 1970.

Luna-18 crashed in 1971 when it tried to land near the Sea of Fertility and Luna-19 made a photo reconnaissance mission, presumably to pinpoint landing sites.

Threat to Bomb Ship in Australia

SYDNEY, Jan. 8 (Reuters).—A threat to blow up a British ship unless $50,000 was handed over to an extortionist here appeared to have fizzled out tonight.

A spokesman for the British-owned P and O Shipping Line told a press conference that the explosion deadline had passed without any incidents being reported aboard the company's ships.

He also said no money had been handed over to the extortionist, who made the threat in a note received at the company's offices today. The extortionist did not name the ship and the company spokesman declined to indicate whether the firm had made any contact with him.

...Democrats Name ...Finance Aides

...WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP). ...Cleveland industrialist Joseph ... Cole and Xerox president C. ...ter McColough were named ...lay as the top finance officers ... the debt-ridden Democratic ...rty.

...Democratic National Chairman ...bert S. Strauss appointed Mr. ...le, 58, as party vice-chairman ...d chairman of the Finance ...uncil. Mr. Cole was chief fund ...ser for Sen. Hubert H. Humrey last year. He personally ...ured $380,000 in contributions ...d loans into the Minnesota ...ator's unsuccessful bid for the ...rty's presidential nomination. ...s new job is a full-time one at ...rty headquarters. Mr. McColough, 50, will take on the ...rt-time post of party treasurer, ...position formerly occupied by ... Strauss.

Gallup Poll

...4% Back Nixon on Limiting Social Programs and Taxes

By George Gallup

Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

PRINCETON, N.J., Jan. 8.—Except for the issue of Vietnam, ...esident Nixon faces his biggest battle with the Democratic-...ntrolled 93d Congress over the issue of federal spending on the ...mestic front.

A majority of U.S. citizens, however, side with President ...xon, at least at this early stage of the debate on spending. They ...e 54 to 39 percent in favor of holding down spending and taxes ...ther than increasing funds for social programs for lower-income ...ups, the elderly, schools and the like.

Last July President Nixon asked for authority to trim federal ...ays to meet a $250-billion ceiling on fiscal 1973 spending ...thout such power, Mr. Nixon warned that Congress would be to ...me for a 1973 tax increase.

President Nixon's request was defeated in 1972 on the grounds ...t it would give away Congress's constitutional power of the ...rse and permit an item veto.

One of the most significant findings from the current survey ...that President Nixon receives substantial support on holding ...wn federal spending and taxes from so-called "middle America." ...major segment of society comprising persons in middle-income ...ackets who supported Mr. Nixon solidly in the election Nov. 7.

Among persons whose annual income is $7,000 per year or ...ve, a substantial majority vote in favor of curbs on spending ...d taxes, while opinion is more evenly divided among persons ...rning less than $7,000 per year.

Manual Workers

Manual workers, a group whose vote went heavily to Mr. Nixon November, support Mr. Nixon on this issue. The percentages ...orded in the survey are 54 to 39 percent—the same as recorded ...the nation as a whole.

Persons 30 years of age and older are decidedly on the side ...curbing spending and taxes rather than further outlays of ...ney for social programs, while young adults, 18 to 29, are evenly ...ided in their views.

A total of 1,445 adults, 18 and older, were interviewed in ...son in the survey, which was conducted in more than 300 scientifi...lly selected localities across the nation during the period ...s. 8-11. The following question was asked of each person in the ...rvey:

"During the coming months, President Nixon says he will try ...hold down government spending and taxes. Many congressmen, on the other hand, say Congress should pass social programs that would give more money to the poor, the aged and to schools and the like. Which position do you agree with more—holding down spending and taxes or spending more money for social programs?"

	Holding Down Spending/ Taxes	More Money-Programs	Un-dec.
	—	—	—
NATIONAL	54%	39%	7%
Income:			
$15,000 & over	58	39	3
$10 - $14,999	59	35	6
$7 - $9,999	55	34	11
$5 - $6,999	49	41	10
$3 - $4,999	49	41	10
Under $3,000	44	49	7
Manual labor	54	39	7
Prof. & Business	56	36	8
Clerical & Sales	47	47	6
Farmers	68	24	8
18 - 29 years	48	47	5
30 - 49 years	58	36	6
50 & older	55	35	10
College background	53	43	4
High school	56	36	8
Grade school	49	41	10

Critics of Congress's record on spending say that the legislative body has failed to set realistic budgets for the various programs and has given little heed to total budget requirements.

Paul W. McCracken, former chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, warned recently that if congressional procedures are not strengthened "the inevitable result will be a growing loss of congressional influence on decisions about national priorities."

Congress has responded to the problem by creating a joint House-Senate committee and asking it to report by Feb. 28 its proposals for improving government controls over spending and receipts.



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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 4—Tuesday, January 9, 1973 * *

The Lesser Risk...

The key to success in the peace talks in Paris lies not only in Hanoi, as the Nixon administration has asserted, but in the White House. The end of the long American involvement in Indochina requires a tough but inescapable decision—a decision to acknowledge at last that the United States cannot impose a political solution in Vietnam by any acceptable military means.

The best that any American leader could hope to salvage from this tragic error is the safe return of American troops and prisoners, leaving the Vietnamese to work out their own solution to an essentially Vietnamese problem. Although manifestly imperfect, the accord announced by Hanoi and confirmed by Kissinger last October fulfills these essential conditions. It obviously does not offer a firm foundation for a stable and lasting peace. But no amount of diplomacy could hope to clear up fundamental problems that more than a decade of war has failed to solve.

There is undeniable danger of fresh outbreaks of civil strife in Vietnam—possibly even a Communist takeover in Saigon—which could provoke political repercussions in the United States. This potential threat to the President and his party is virtually eliminated, however, by the forthright position congressional Democrats have taken in favor of a solution that is essentially similar to the one negotiated by Mr. Kissinger in Paris last fall.

In any event, it is the duty of a President to place the national interest above personal political considerations. There can be no hope for peace in Indochina or honor for the United States until the administration—or Congress—has the courage to abandon frustrated violence for the lesser risk of an imperfect peace.

...As Others See Us

Oh wad some power the giftie gie us
To see oursels as others see us!
It wad frae monie a blunder free us
An' foolish notion.

—Robert Burns.

The image of the United States in the eyes of the world today—in the wake of President Nixon's intensive 12-day bombing attack against the heavily populated Hanoi-Haiphong area of North Vietnam—is one that no American can regard with equanimity. From Stockholm to Sydney, from Turtle Bay to Tokyo, reports of the bombing have been received with horror and nearly universal condemnation. Just across the border, the Canadian House of Commons has voted unanimously to deplore the United States action.

The respected French newspaper Le Monde called the raids an "abomination" and likened them to the Nazi bombing of Guernica. Japan's largest circulation daily, normally friendly to the United States, described this country as a "blinded giant," adding that "nothing is more grotesque" than Washington's claim that the attacks were aimed at establishing peace. In Buenos Aires, the attacks were labelled "genocide."

Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim of the United Nations called in U.S. Ambassador Bush to voice his concern while at the Vatican Pope Paul VI expressed "profound bitterness over the all too many victims that this long conflict has reaped in either camp, and particularly those who were sacrificed in the recent frightful exacerbation of hostilities."

Premier Olof Palme of Sweden, who compared the blitz against North Vietnam with Nazi massacres of World War II, and the new Labor prime minister of Australia, Gough Whitlam, were the most verbally unrestrained official critics of the American action. The diplomatic rebuffs they received from Washington could not stifle the widespread belief that their comments reflected the unexpressed feelings of many of this country's closest friends and allies abroad.

Chancellor Willy Brandt of West Germany maintained a diplomatic silence but he was quoted by friends as saying he found the bombing policy "disgusting and unfathomable." In Britain, the usually restrained Labor party leader Roy Jenkins, another strong friend of the United States, described the aerial assault as "one of the most cold-blooded actions in recent history." French officialdom discreetly muted its obvious disapproval in hope of preserving a useful mediating rule in the revived negotiations, but President Pompidou criticized the bombing before a diplomatic gathering.

The cessation of bombing north of the 20th parallel and the resumption of peace talks offer the United States a chance to begin to redeem itself in the eyes of the profoundly disillusioned and embittered world. It is an opportunity that must not be lost. The implications of this worldwide censure extend far beyond Indochina, vitally affecting this country's ability to lead its allies and others toward the generation of peace that President Nixon has repeatedly promised.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Ireland's New Year

There was only a small crowd gathered to boo and throw eggs at John Lynch when the Irish premier left a New York television studio after a broadcast interview. But tempers were heated despite the bitter cold, and, in a way, the scene typified the unhappy island as it enters 1973. Matters are not at crisis point either in the Republic of Ireland nor in that fraction of the United Kingdom to the north: But there is enough of bitterness, enough of violence, to show that a genuine reconciliation over the gulfs of history and doctrine is still far away.

Mr. Lynch had some words of hope for his American audience—hope in Ireland's economic future, now wedded to the Common Market, hope, even, for a united Ireland, now that the special position of the Catholic Church within the Republic's government has been ended by plebiscite. But he had words of caution, too, for those Americans who contribute, wittingly or not, to the Irish Republican Army.

Those of Irish heritage in America and their sympathetic or merely Anglophobe supporters are not likely to engage in Fenian raids into Canada to sustain the IRA today, or even give them the emotional and material backing accorded the fighters of the "troubles" of the 1920s. The United States has its own troubles, at home and abroad. Moreover, there is a greater consciousness now of the stubborn nature of the situation in Northern Ireland, which, like those of Vietnam and the Middle East, are not likely to be solved by bombing, whether by massive fleets of B-52s, by punitive air strikes, or by gelignite in crowded streets.

The simplicist goals of the IRA—an Ireland united by terror—would only substitute one minority for another, and by the nature of that union would assure that the minority would be wrathful and uncooperative. The dilemma of attempting to create political units that make economic, geographical and social sense out of the ethnic fragments left by past wars is one of the greatest problems in the world today. Marxism may see a class unity that cuts across all national boundaries, and assume that the forcible obliteration of class distinctions will make an entity. But the story of the world since the advent of the first successful Marxist revolutionary—Lenin—on its stage gives very little support to that view.

For Ireland, there can be no more confidence in the ability of the IRA to solve its problems than for the American blacks in that strange and terrible lunacy that sniners have inflicted on New Orleans. The healing process in the North must be a slow one, as John Lynch and his government fully realize. If that could be accepted by militants of both Catholic and Protestant persuasion, 1973 might yet bring the light of reason to a divided people.

International Opinion

EEC Commission's Good Start

The new commission of the European community has got off to a very good start. The sharing out of the portfolios of the members was accomplished cleanly and quickly. For this, the credit must go to the new president, François Xavier Ortoli. It is always a tricky business, cabinet-building, and nothing would have looked worse if a wrangle had ensued.

The commission's basic task is to promote agreement between the governments of the member states on community policies. Its effectiveness will depend first of all on now imaginatively it interprets the community's needs in the 1970s, and secondly on its success in enlisting public support for its work. The new commissioners have the talent to perform these roles and they will be in no doubt that both are necessary if the European ideal is to come alive again.

—*From the Times (London).*

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

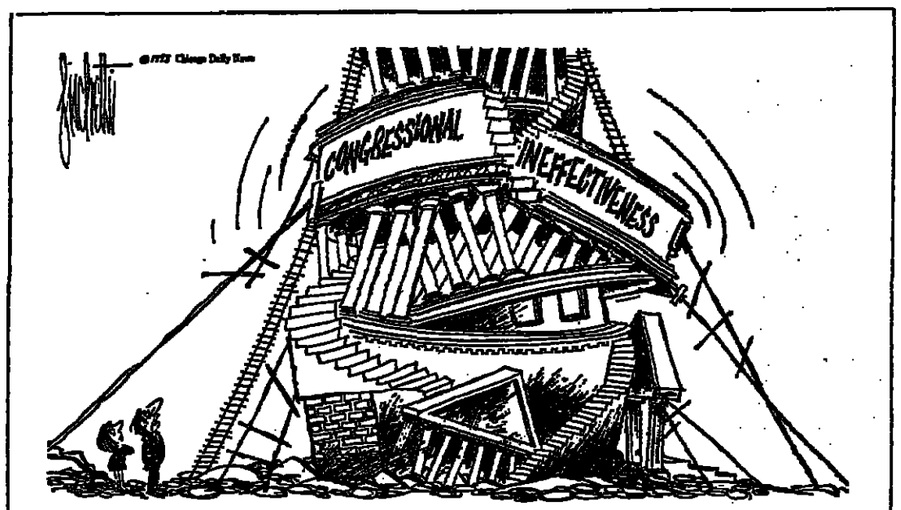
January 9, 1898

PARIS—A considerable amount of sceptical interest has been aroused by the statement that Dr. Schenk, professor in the Vienna University and president of the Embryological Institute of the Austrian capital, has suceeded in exercising efficient influence over animals and human beings so as to fix the sex of their children. The professor states that his theory is based on the nature of the food that is consumed by the female. Many professors disagree with the theory.

Fifty Years Ago

January 9, 1923

WASHINGTON—As a result of three raids, the police are seeking the source of what is called "Embassy liquor," which is finding its way into bootleg channels from the diplomatic supplies at the capital. Lt. O.T. Davis, chief of the vice-squad, declares there are indications of an organized traffic in liquor reaching some of the embassies and that there is also evidence that certain attachés are parties to the traffic. The problem could turn into a diplomatic one.



'They Don't Make Towers of Babel Like They Used To'

The Soviet Union and Its Sphere

Détente With the West

By Robert Kaiser and Dan Morgan

Washington Post correspondents Robert G. Kaiser (Moscow) and Dan Morgan (Belgrade) traded jobs for several weeks in the last half of last year to compare ways of life and views of the outside world in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. After weeks of additional research they wrote a long series of articles, several of which have been adapted for this page. This is the concluding article.

MOSCOW.—The news that the Soviet Union and United States had reached a general trade agreement caused a flutter of excitement and widespread satisfaction—in Hungary.

The Hungarians regard the growth of Soviet-American trade as crucial to their own economic plans. They want closer economic relations with the West. Only if the Soviet Union moves away from economic isolationism in that same direction, the Hungarians reason, will they succeed.

It's a small example of an important fact of life in the Communist empire: the region once accurately described as the Soviet bloc is now entwined in the intricate diplomatic maneuverings of this remarkable period in world history. Progress toward détente in Europe, toward Soviet-American cooperation, toward international economic interdependence—all will have ramifications on the Communist countries of East Europe.

The articles in this series have concentrated on developments inside the Communist countries, but their future evolution will be largely dependent on international diplomacy. The key to the future in Eastern Europe is Moscow's attitude and that is a diplomatic as well as a political question.

Czechs Invaded

The freshest recollection in this regard is the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968, an event which seemed to prove that Moscow would tolerate no significant deviations among its dependencies. The Czech invasion demoralized Eastern Europe's liberals, as well as the Soviet Union's.

But the surprising fact is that since the invasion, Soviet-style orthodoxy has weakened in Eastern Europe. Poland, Hungary and East Germany have moved farther away from Soviet models and exercised increasing independence. The liberalizing tendencies in Czech life have been obliterated, but the grim mood there has not spread to the other East European countries. On the contrary, changes of regime in Poland and East Germany since the Czech invasion have improved the atmosphere in both countries.

Soviet policy has shifted since 1968. Many of the factors which probably contributed to the decision to invade Czechoslovakia are no longer operative. In 1968 the Berlin problem was still insoluble, Walter Ulbricht's East Germany was still the odd-man-out in European politics, the Americans had just decided to deploy an ABM system, and no arms control agreements were in sight. The patterns of cold-war diplomacy were still in force.

Since then the Soviet Union has negotiated and signed a non-aggression treaty with West Germany, the leading bogeyman of Soviet propaganda since World War II. The Berlin problem has been eased. Walter Ulbricht is gone, and the new East German regime is on the verge of receiving universal diplomatic recognition. Rapprochement with the United States is under way and has already made great progress.

New Arrangements

The Soviet Union has sought new arrangements to achieve stability on its western flank and in Central Europe. Like the Western powers Moscow has abandoned postwar policies and sought diplomatic reinforcement of the status quo. The Soviet leaders convey the impression that the old sense of siege, which dominated the foreign policy of Stalin and Khrushchev, may at last be lifting.

All this suits the East Europeans just fine. Poles, Hungarians, Romanians and Czechs all assume that a more relaxed international situation can only help them. "What we want to achieve," a senior Polish Communist said, "is new relationship inside the socialist camp—maybe something like the British Commonwealth." If relations among Communist states are ever to be so relaxed, a favorable international climate will be necesary.

The East European attitude toward a European security conference is revealing. In Washington and London, and at NATO headquarters in Brussels, it is often said that a security conference will only strengthen the Soviet hand in East Europe, by ratifying the postwar Soviet occupation of the region. From Bucharest to Prague, East Europeans disagree.

"You regard the security conference as the last page of an old chapter, the end of World War II," a Polish analyst observed. "For us it is the beginning of a new chapter—our first opportunity to deal with our fellow Europeans on an equal basis."

A Romanian editor agreed. "If a security conference will lead to a new all-European organization," he said, "the Russians will find that their position is weakened, because that kind of organization would have to be based on the independence of its members."

The East Europeans are also genuinely interested (though they won't say so publicly at the security conference) in freer movement of people and ideas between the two halves of Europe. To this extent, their hopes for the security conference are closer to the Western countries' than to the Soviet Union's. This point of view does not account for Soviet enthusiasm for the same security conference, though some East Europeans think the Russians' eagerness to win recognition for East Germany (and for Germany's division) is what motivates them.

Soviet Presence

The issue that links NATO with the security conference—agreement on balanced troop reductions in Europe—seems not to concern many East Europeans. They are all accustomed to the presence of Soviet troops, which are based in every East European country except Bulgaria and Romania. The East Europeans assume that any reductions would be symbolic, and would not change the political realities.

The East Europeans' eagerness for the security conference reveals their interest in any outlet for the nationalist impulses all of them feel. For countries which readily acknowledge the severe limits on their own diplomatic independence, they are conducting surprisingly active foreign policies.

The most active and independent of all is Romania (besides Yugoslavia, which is formally outside the Soviet orbit). The Romanians' latest demonstration of independence was their application for membership in the International Monetary Fund and World Bank—two basic elements of the capitalist economic system. Bucharest's representatives have also taken their own line at the preliminary meetings for the European security conference.

The Poles and Hungarians have shown a tentative interest in the IMF. The Hungarians have floated two bond issues on the West European money market. The Poles have signed five different agreements with the United States since President Nixon visited Warsaw in May. Even Bulgaria has sent senior officials to Washington for consultations.

And this month the Czechoslovak government has signaled a desire to improve the chilly relationship with Washington that has existed since the 1968 invasion.

The Soviet Union has not objected to any of this. On the contrary, an article in the monthly Soviet magazine USA said recently that for 20 years "the policy of the U.S. toward Eastern Europe has been aimed at liquidation of the socialist system there," but that American policy has shifted onto "the path of normalization and easing tensions."

The obvious question is how far the Russians will allow the East Europeans to go. A general climate of East-West détente allows for two different kinds of future relationships between Moscow and its satellites, and the two are contradictory.

In the short run, progress toward détente would appear to be a compelling reason for Moscow to allow the satellites some latitude, if only for the sake of good public relations. The Western reaction to the Czech invasion demonstrated the chilling effect that Soviet interference in East Europe can have on the general international climate. Another example of Soviet intervention could shatter the delicate atmosphere of détente that now prevails in Europe.

But if that atmosphere grows into permanent arrangements—treaties, troop reductions and so on—then the long-range effects of détente could be the opposite. A real détente could undermine the West's sense of a Communist threat—the basis of American foreign policy since the Truman Doctrine. If that happens, Moscow might eventually feel that it has a freer hand in dealing with the satellites, and even with Yugoslavia and Western Europe—on the assumption that the United States would be lulled into indifference by a general relaxation of tensions.

This second possibility is strictly hypothetical, however. It assumes permanently aggressive Soviet intentions, an assumption that cannot be proven in advance.

For the present, the East Europeans' independent dealings with the Western powers create a sensitive situation for the Soviet Union. The Russians want the Western powers to recognize and cooperate with Communist power in Eastern Europe, but they also want to retain ultimate control in the area.

For their part, the East Europeans are drawn naturally toward the West. Of all the peoples in the region, only the Bulgarians and some of the Yugoslavs regard themselves as Eastern people.

If this is a source of discomfort in Moscow, there is little evidence of it. In fact, the Russians have shown East Europe some of the same new pragmatism they have recently demonstrated in dealings with America and the West. This was clearest in December, 1970, when they stood carefully aside and let the Poles cope with their workers' revolt. Moscow came quickly to the new regime's assistance, offering money and goods to help fulfill Edward Gierek's promises of a speedy improvement in the workers' lot.

Moscow also participated in the removal of its old ally and colleague Walter Ulbricht in East Germany, when Ulbricht's intransigence threatened successful completion of the Big Four Berlin agreement. Removing Ulbricht meant installing Erich Honecker, a reliable Communist but also a more modern and flexible man than his predecessor. Under Honecker's leadership, East Germany has voluntarily reduced purchases of Western technology to buy foreign tennis shoes and blue jeans to satisfy its consumers.

Taken together, Soviet moves since 1968 suggest an attempt to find new and more practical means of exercising ultimate control over the East European empire. The satellites have been expensive and troublesome.

The Alternative?

But what is the alternative? Events since 1968 don't offer an answer to that question. The Czech invasion, in retrospect, had surprisingly little impact on the life of the other East European countries. These four years have been a time of great change and experimentation throughout the area. In Poland, Hungary and even East Germany, old-fashioned Communist ideology is losing ground to common sense. Exposure to the West has increased. Economic reform is the most fashionable subject in the entire region.

The Soviet leaders face an extraordinarily touchy situation. In 1970 rioting workers in Gdansk, Poland—whose main target was the Communist party office, which they succeeded in destroying—apparently proved that changes in Eastern Europe were required. The abolition of censorship and the ensuing challenge to the Communists' monopoly of power in Czechoslovakia during 1968 proved (to the Russians) the dangers of that kind of reform.

The object of Soviet policy now must be to prevent both more Gdansks and more Prague springs. Whether a viable middle ground exists remains to be shown.

The Limits of Power

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON—In the Washington cliché, 1973 was to be the Year of Europe. President Nixon and Henry Kissinger would repair America's economic and strategic relations with its old allies. As an earnest of that intention, the President would likely make a grand tour of Western Europe himself.

But without the promised peace in Vietnam, that vision fades. The terror bombing of Hanoi has so outraged opinion in much of Europe that the idea of closer relations with the United States has no political attraction for its leaders; hardly any could now welcome a visit by Nixon or even readily assure his safety.

That is an example of the intangible considerations affecting Nixon's power to bring about the end he wants in Vietnam. There are limits to that power, practical ones: Nixon is learning them to his frustration as Lyndon Johnson did.

The hope for a settlement must turn ultimately on such questions of power and how the two sides judge them. As Kissinger and Le Duc Tho renew their talks, it may be useful to try to set out the strengths that Kissinger takes into the conference room, and the weaknesses.

The military and economic strength of the United States is fundamental in the equation. The ships and planes are there and cannot be made to go away by any military act within Hanoi's power. American economic resources are sufficiently attractive to Moscow to have made her put pressure on Hanoi to settle, and the prospect of future U.S. aid is evidently a factor in the minds of the North Vietnamese.

The independent power of the President in the American system should never be underestimated. He is secure in office for four years, unlike a parliamentary leader, and the Constitution makes him commander-in-chief. The presidency has its mystique, and even congressmen opposed to particular exercises of power hesitate to do anything that might damage the office.

This President, moreover, is ready to use his power without any internal constraints of philosophical consistency or humanity. Whether one likes the idea or not, a negotiator has a certain leverage when the other side knows that his principal is a man who just could decide to lay an entire country waste one day in a temper tantrum—and no one say him nay.

Kissinger knows also that the public's memory for horrors is short. Propaganda works. Men who do not hesitate to lie their way out of bombing hospitals will have no difficulty in claiming credit for any peace terms reached, however distant from the claimed American goals. As the British magazine New Society said last week, "If attacks on two Hanoi's four hospitals, and some 5,000 dead and injured in the raids, precede signature of the long-hoped-for peace in Indochina, there will no doubt be many who hail President Nixon's statecraft."

Among the weaknesses in Kissinger's armor must be listed the generally critical foreign view of a continuing American war in Vietnam. World opinion does not usually count for much. But Kissinger knows that renewed bombing of civilian targets in Hanoi, for instance, would arouse widespread disapproval of virtually every civilized country. It is easy to pick on a small place like Sweden for diplomatic retaliation, but would the United States want to exclude ambassadors from Italy, Canada or Australia?

Nor can domestic opposition be dismissed quite so easily. The President has a great advantage over Congress. He can always talk about "a sensitive stage of negotiations" and call for unity behind his war policy. But the game may be running out. Congress might not sit still for another round of Nixon's preferred weapon, terror bombing.

Credibility Wounded

In the substance of the negotiations, Kissinger is at a great advantage because his credibility was so wounded by Nixon's disavowal of the terms he negotiated. He has been trying to persuade Hanoi for four years that the United States really wants to get out, making a balanced military bargain and leaving the politics to be settled later. No one could conceivably believe that after Nixon's efforts to introduce political terms into the agreed cease-fire.

The undoing of the October peace terms may have had especially damaging effects to make the North Vietnamese more willing to release American prisoners. They had agreed to release the prisoners at once, without any assured quid pro quo, in general reliance on American good faith. But with that reliance now shown to be ill-advised, Hanoi may well insist on specific American undertakings before releasing the men who are North Vietnam's only real assurance against a Nixon policy of total extermination.

Finally, in the balance of strengths behind the negotiations one cannot ignore the character of the North Vietnamese. Even those who do not share their views have to recognize that they are a people of extraordinary determination and bravery. Father Daniel Berrigan was undoubtedly right when he said the other day that "Americans are more sparing about the war than the Vietnamese."

Letters

Double Standard?

Once upon a time there was in Vietnam a town named Anh Loc. For several weeks it was bombarded by artillery. In that town there were men, children, women, schools, hospitals. To survive, those of the town who did not fight for its defense had to live in caves, underground. In the press, however, it was the assailants who were praised, and the troops who tried to relieve the town were chided and ridiculed.

Then another town in Vietnam was bombed from the air. And immediately, cries of barbarism were heard around the world. A deep interest in children and hospitals was displayed by people with known moral standards, such as Anthony Lewis (of the New York Times), Olof Palme, Whitlam of Australia and Brezhnev.

Why the difference? Very simple: one town was in South Vietnam, and the other in the North. And the people of the city of Anh Loc had committed the cardinal sin of our times: to oppose the new religion, Communism.

F. FONTAINE.

Addis Ababa.

For once one can agree with Anthony Lewis: "Human indifference in the face of cruelty in others is hardly a new phenomenon." (IHT, Dec. 28). He himself is a perfect example. He is quite indifferent to the murderous terrorism of the Viet Cong, aided and abetted by the Hanoi regime, the Russians and the Chinese, which started the chain reaction in Vietnam. Nor does it ever occur to Mr. Lewis that it is entirely up to Hanoi to stop the bombing they object to: All they have to do is to withdraw their forces to where they belong, i.e. north of the Demilitarized Zone and out of Laos and Cambodia.

Since the only difference between the North and the South Vietnamese is the subjection of the former to Communism, Mr. Lewis's blind prejudice in favor is inexplicable otherwise than by Communist sympathy. According to Mr. Lewis, it is the victim who is guilty of resistance and who should stop the fighting by giving in! Just like the best-ly bourgeois who resist the vicious proletarians.

F. G. NANO.

Ca'n Vifor, Spain.

The Nivens

Naomi Barry (IHT, Jan. 4) gave a most flattering description of Drones, a restaurant in London.

She was also extremely flattering about me and mentioned that I was one of the co-owners of the joint.

As you quickly pointed out in your edition of Jan. 4, the David Niven in question is my son. I hope poor Miss Barry does not feel badly about the slip—the fault is really mine, not hers. Any father who names his son born after himself at worst is mad and at best is asking for trouble with a lifetime of middles and wrong messages.

For a few years it is not too bad . . . "Big David" and "Little David" has a nice cozy ring to it . . . but later it is appalling—OLD David and YOUNG David.

Drones under the management of my son and his friends has everything that Miss Barry generously described. The menu is especially carefully chosen, though I for one hope that the selection is not the job of my son.

The last time he paid us a visit he came home early one morning and opened the ice box in search of a snack: Finding a large dish of chopped-up meat, he polished off the lot and retired happily to bed.

When we informed him the next day that he had eaten the dog food he was unmoved and pronounced it quite delicious.

DAVID NIVEN.

Château d'Oex, Vaud, Switzerland.

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Mismanagement Conceded

Pentagon Admits Violating Law in Navy Over-Spending

By Anthony Ripley

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (NYT).—The Department of Defense has conceded that the U.S. Navy had violated laws governing congressional appropriations of funds. The violations on three separate occasions were caused by mismanagement, poor judgment, inadequate bookkeeping and the pressures of the Vietnam war, the department said.

The Navy, struggling to control cost overruns on shipbuilding and aircraft programs, had, in effect, cost overruns of its own.

According to Navy and Defense Department documents, the Navy in 1969, 1971 and 1972 made $127.6 million in illegal overpayments in wages, living allowances and travel pay to its officers and enlisted men.

The payments apparently covered legitimate expenses, but they exceeded levels authorized by Congress and were thus in violation of Title 31 of the United States Code. Anyone who "knowingly and willfully" violates the law could face a $5,000 fine and two years in prison.

Laird's Report

Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird, in a letter last month to House Speaker Carl Albert, said that the reports from the Navy "reveal no evidence that the violations were willful."

"They were caused by mismanagement, poor judgment, inadequate or non observance of procedures and controls and personnel turbulence associated with the Southeast Asia conflict," Mr. Laird said.

Rep. Les Aspin, D., Wis., who made the documents public, has written to the General Accounting Office and the Justice Department asking for an investigation of the matter.

The Navy said the problem did not become apparent until the 1972 fiscal year.

Probe Requested

Rep. Aspin, a former Defense Department budget analyst and a member of the House Armed Services Committee, first heard of the problem several months ago. He asked the General Accounting Office to investigate. They held off their study until the Department of Defense could conclude its own investigation.

Mr. Laird's letter in late December, which also went to President Nixon and Vice-President Agnew as president of the Senate, marked the end of the military investigation.

Last weekend, Rep. Aspin wrote Attorney General Richard G. Kleindienst requesting that he look into possible criminal violations.

An aide to Rep. Aspin said the congressman first heard of the matter in April when it came before the Appropriations Committee.

At that time, he said, Mr. Laird told the committee that it would take a few weeks to check it out.

Time to Check

"Apparently, they couldn't get their accounting system together well enough to figure out what happened until December," the aide said.

On Oct. 30, Adm. Elmo R. Zumwalt jr., the chief of naval operations, wrote the controller of the Navy that "the prime deficiency was an inadequate financial management and control system... Correction of this deficiency... is a long-term proposition. It is receiving top management attention in the Navy but must be urgently pursued."

Departments and agencies often run into difficulties in staying within the funds granted them by Congress. When they reach their limits or are obviously going to need more money, they request special supplemental appropriations from Congress.

Amounts Involved

In this case, the Navy ran beyond the fund limits in the budget category called "military personnel, Navy," and failed to go back to Congress.

The amounts involved were $37.1 million in 1972, $82.6 million in 1971 and $7.9 million in 1969.

Title 31 of the United States Code reads in part: "No officer or employee of the United States shall make or authorize an expenditure from or create or authorize an obligation under any appropriation in excess of the amount available therein."

The law requires that the matter be brought to the attention of the director of the Office of Management and Budget and the Congress "immediately."

Swiss Snow Forecast: None For Weeks

BERN, Jan. 8 (Reuters).—Prospects are dim for winter sports enthusiasts in Europe with no snow forecast for the next few weeks, the Swiss Meteorological Institute here said today.

The institute attributed the lack of snow throughout the winter to a large high-pressure zone stretching from the Atlantic Ocean to the Black Sea.

Swiss ski resorts have been hurt badly. Skiers and tobogganists have had to go to resorts at 6,500 feet or higher to find snow. Even there it is almost often thin and has been worn down to grass and rock.

Umberto Tupini, Leading Italian Politician, Dies

ROME, Jan. 8 (UPI).—Sen. Umberto Tupini, 83, one of the founding fathers of the ruling Christian Democratic party, died here yesterday.

Mr. Tupini was among the early opponents of Fascism. He helped the late Alcide de Gasperi to set up the underground Christian Democratic party in 1943 and served after the war as minister of justice, public works, bureaucratic reform and tourism. He was mayor of Rome from 1956 to 1958.

Noni Phipps Schippers

CINCINNATI, Jan. 8 (AP).—Noni Phipps Schippers, 34, wife of Thomas Schippers, music director of the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra, died Saturday of cancer.

She was a descendant of W. R. Grace, former mayor of New York and founder of a shipping firm.

Joseph L. Stromme

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Jan. 8 (AP).—Joseph L. Stromme, 84, assistant secretary of war in the Franklin D. Roosevelt administration before World War II, died Friday.

He helped found North American Aviation Corp. and Seversky Aircraft, which later became Bell Aerospace Corp.

Fred George Clark

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (AP).—Fred George Clark, 82, founder of the American Economic Foundation and organizer of The Young Crusaders Movement that worked for repeal of prohibition, died yesterday.

He was moderator of the weekly NBC radio show "Wake up America" from 1939 to 1946.

Fowler McCormick

PALM SPRINGS, Calif., Jan. 8 (AP).—Fowler McCormick, 74, a former president and board chairman of International Harvester Co., died Saturday.

He was president of the firm from 1941 to 1946 and board chairman from 1951 to 1958.

Drug Smuggling Via Dutch Ports Denied by Police

ROTTERDAM, Jan. 8 (Reuters).—Police in Rotterdam and Amsterdam have rejected allegations by two U.S. congressmen that heroin from Southeast Asia being smuggled to U.S. servicemen in West Germany "primarily" through the two Dutch ports.

Inspector C. Elberson, head of the narcotics section of the Amsterdam police, told reporters last night that the statement was a "wild allegation."

Reps. Robert Steele, R., Conn., and Morgan Murphy, D., Ill., said in Frankfurt Saturday that the smugglers are mostly ethnic Chinese, mainly seamen and businessmen, who "primarily through the ports of Amsterdam and Rotterdam" supply drugs to the 185,000 American servicemen in West Germany.

Inspector Elberson said it might be that heroin is smuggled via Rotterdam or Amsterdam, "but this could also apply to the ports of Antwerp and Bremen."

He added, "It is certain that the supply of heroin goes via the Chinese, but this is nothing new. And the fact has been made public before. But there is nobody here who can prove the smuggling."

Waldheim to Japan

TOKYO, Jan. 8 (Reuters).—U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, accompanied by his wife, will pay an official visit to Japan from Feb. 13 to 17, the Foreign Ministry announced today.



Associated Press.

Jean Haymes, of Coventry, England, after The Sneeze.

One Mighty Sneeze Gives Hearing To Girl, 22, Deaf Since Her Birth

COVENTRY, England, Jan. 8 (AP).—Jean Haymes gave one mighty sneeze—and ended a lifetime of almost total silence.

It cured the deafness she has had since birth and which doctors had said was incurable.

The sneeze exploded Saturday as she worked at her bench in an auto factory here. Suddenly, 22-year-old Jean could hear everything—so well she had to tear off her extra-sensitive hearing aid before the noise became unbearable.

She wept tears of joy and bounded around the plant hugging friends, shouting: "I can hear! I can hear!"

"I couldn't believe it," said the blonde. "The first thing I did was phone my fiancé. He thought I was joking."

She's had to take tranquilizers all weekend to calm her down. She's even had trouble sleeping—the noise, even the sound of her own breathing, keeps her awake.

High State Courts Get Right To Reject Some Jury Findings

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (UPI).—The Supreme Court today gave state appellate courts the constitutional right to overturn a jury's finding of fact in a civil suit.

The court acted in a brief order affirming a decision by a special three-judge federal panel in New Orleans, which upheld the practice under Louisiana law. The lower court held that the judicial re-examination of jury findings in civil cases does not violate the 14th Amendment guarantee of due process of law or the Seventh Amendment spelling out the right of trial by jury.

In other actions, the court:

● Declined to review the policy of the Texas Employment Commission which requires a pregnant woman to cease work two months before the expected date of delivery.

Army Spying

● Refused to hear a second complaint about Army spying on civilians. Without comment, the justices rejected an appeal by the American Civil Liberties Union from a lower court's dismissal of a suit protesting the practice. The court acted similarly last term in a case originating in Washington, D.C.

● Dismissed a challenge to a Virginia law which denies driving privileges for 10 years to habitual traffic offenders and subjects them to one year in prison for violations.

● Allowed the merger of the Illinois Central and the Gulf, Mobile and Ohio Railroads, now known as the Illinois Central Gulf Railroad. The merger had been protested by two competing lines.

● Let stand a ruling by the California Court of Appeal that the state's flag desecration law was so broad and vague as to be unconstitutional.

● Cleared the way for a Civil Service Commission hearing for A. Ernest Fitzgerald, who lost his Defense Department job after he testified at a congressional hearing on cost overruns on the C-5A cargo plane program.

The lower court ruling on the right of state appellate courts to reverse juries in civil suits was handed down March 1.

Lead Ingestion

The appeal dealt specifically with two state proceedings. One was a lawsuit by a mother against a New Orleans landlord on behalf of children she said were injured by ingesting lead from plaster which fell from the ceiling. The jury in New Orleans Parish Civil District Court awarded her $117,500 in damages. But the Louisiana Supreme Court reversed it, saying, "We find the determination of facts supporting the judgment manifestly erroneous."

The second case was filed in Sabine Parish District Court by a widow for the death of her husband in an automobile accident. She won $125,000 in damages, which was set aside by the Third Circuit Court of Appeal. The state supreme court denied review.

The losing parties then asked the federal panel to make Louisiana stop permitting higher courts to reverse civil juries on the basis of the facts. They said the practice runs counter to the Seventh Amendment's guarantee of a jury trial.

The panel in a 2-to-1 decision held that the guarantee of "due process of law" does not require states to follow the Seventh Amendment, which applies to federal trials. The amendment says: "In suits at common law . . . the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States."

Royal Horses May Lose Right To Use a Pond

LONDON, Jan. 8 (Reuters).—Horses may soon be banned from London's last remaining horse pond.

The local borough council has asked for a health report on the pond at Hampstead Heath because it is used by model boat enthusiasts and children for paddling.

The pond is otherwise used once a week by the 111 horses of the King's Troop of Royal Horse Artillery. The commanding officer is unhappy at the prospect of losing a right dating back to 1804. An act of Parliament may be needed before the horses finally give way to children.

Finland Opens Diplomatic Ties To Two Germanys

HELSINKI, Jan. 8 (UPI).—Finland and West Germany signed here yesterday an agreement establishing full diplomatic relations. Yesterday was also the effective date of a similar agreement signed Dec. 8 by Finland and East Germany.

The agreement was signed by West German Ambassador Detlew Scheel and Finland's Ambassador Paul Gustavsson, who then exchanged toasts with champagne. Simultaneously the West German trade mission in Helsinki and Finland's mission in Bonn were upgraded to embassies.

Finland proposed to both German states on Sept. 10, 1971, a package deal to normalize relations. It suggested a treaty renouncing the use or threat of force and acceptance of Finnish neutrality. Finland said that the question of war reparations should be solved through negotiations. It has estimated wartime destruction by German troops at about $175 million.

Finnish Foreign Minister Ahti Karjalainen reported a lack of progress in Bonn-Helsinki negotiations on economic and legal questions. But he said Finland decided to establish diplomatic relations with Bonn since Finland will be the host country for the preparatory talks for a European security conference, and wants equal ties with both Germanys.

N. Korea Assails Seoul War Games

TOKYO, Jan. 8 (AP).—North Korea charged today that South Korean military exercises are "an open violation" of last summer's agreement between the two countries to seek eventual reunification.

The North Korean Central News Agency said South Korean maneuvers off Joje Island showed it "does not want the independent and peaceful reunification of the country."

The two Korean regimes agreed last year to discuss reunification at periodic meetings of high-level officials and meanwhile to refrain from the harsh propaganda attacks each customarily made on the other.

International Issues Involved

Japan Plans 25% Budget Rise; May Fuel Booming Economy

By Don Oberdorfer

TOKYO, Jan. 8 (WP).—The cabinet gave preliminary approval today to a highly expansionary national budget which seems certain to add fuel to an already booming Japanese economy.

Some businessmen, consumer group leaders and economic commentators said they feared that the sharply rising outlays—nearly 25 percent more than the original 1972 budget unveiled this time last year—may boost consumer price levels far beyond the 5.5 percent inflation in the government's forecast.

From the international point of view, a bit of domestic inflation here may help to ease the problem of a relatively undervalued yen without the official revaluation which Tokyo is so reluctant to consider.

Moreover, a vigorous domestic economy should provide a favorable climate for increased imports, potentially reducing Japan's big foreign trade surplus.

There is no doubt that international considerations were among the major factors behind the decision to increase the budget sharply. Another important factor appeared to be recent political promises by Premier Kakuei Tanaka and his ruling Liberal Democratic party to increase spending on public welfare programs.

As drafted by the Finance Ministry and approved at a special cabinet meeting this morning, the fiscal 1973 budget calls for expenditure of 14,200 billion yen ($47 billion) in the general account budget plus a public investment program of 6,700 billion yen. Both the general account and investment figures are more than 24 percent higher than the corresponding total of a year ago. A major supplemental budget in November, however, had already made last January's levels obsolete.

Social security and welfare outlays, which have been extremely low here compared to those of most other economically advanced countries, are scheduled for a 28 percent overall increase compared to last January's budget.

Old age assistance payments, now only 3,300 yen ($11) a month, are to be raised to 5,000 yen. Pensions under government-sponsored annuity systems are to go up from 20,000 to 50,000 yen per couple per month. But required payments into the system will also rise.

Defense expenditures are scheduled to increase by about 17 percent over last January's budget to 935 billion yen ($3.1 billion). While this represents a record postwar level for Japan and is likely to be the focus of considerable debate in the national Diet, it is still considerably less than one percent of anticipated gross national product. With considerable help from U.S. military and nuclear protection Japan spends a smaller proportion of its output on defense than any other major nation.

A large part of the financing of the new budget is scheduled to come from massive new issues of government bonds and debentures. Together with sharply rising expenditures and rising bonded debt, the government has scheduled a small reduction in some tax rates. This may add further to the Japanese domestic boom.

Uganda Ready To Talk Paying For British Firms

KAMPALA, Jan. 8 (AP).—President Idi Amin told diplomats here that Uganda is ready to open talks with Britain on the payment of compensation for British-owned firms which have been taken over by the state, Uganda radio said today.

Speaking at a reception last night, Gen. Amin said that Uganda was "available for talks at government level on pertinent matters."

He added, however: "It took the British about 100 years to establish themselves in Uganda, and there is no reason why Uganda should rush the question of compensation.

"Uganda should be given time to look carefully into what the British did in 100 years."

Gen. Amin said he was "not against the British," and that he was "doing everything to keep their morale high, now that their quarrels were over."

Brandt Wants to Expand Rights in Parliament

Russians Protest Bonn Plan for W. Berlin

By John M. Goshko

BONN, Jan. 8 (WP).—The Soviet Union has protested that attempts to give West Berlin greater voting rights in the West German Parliament would violate the four-power agreement on Berlin.

This became known today after Bonn officials revealed the subject of a Soviet démarche (diplomatic inquiry) made Friday to West Germany and the three Western Allies sharing jurisdiction over Berlin: the United States, Britain and France.

It marked the first instance since the Berlin accord went into effect last June that one of the four signatory governments had complained of a potential violation. The agreement, aimed at easing the cold war tensions long generated by Berlin, is regarded as a major milestone in the movement toward East-West détente in Europe.

As described by Bonn officials, the démarche cited recent proposals for increasing the voting rights of West Berlin representatives in both houses of the West German Parliament. It left little doubt, the officials conceded, that the Soviet Union would exercise its rights under the agreement to frustrate such moves.

A federal spokesman, Fritz Niebel, said that Chancellor Willy Brandt's government believes that West Berlin's voting rights can be improved "within the framework of the four-power agreement." But he declined to give any specifics about how this might be done.

Other diplomats here sounded a more pessimistic note. They said that the question of West Berlin's status in the Bonn Parliament falls clearly within the jurisdiction of the agreement, that changes in this status require the approval of all four signatories and that a negative attitude by the Russians would amount to an effective veto.

Underlying the problem is the unresolved question of the precise relationship between West Germany and West Berlin. Since the end of World War II, ultimate responsibility for the Western sectors of the city has rested with the United States, Britain and France.

Although the West German Constitution claims West Berlin as a state of the Federal Republic, the Allies have not recognized the claim. And, under the 1955 treaty that restored West German sovereignty, Bonn agreed to put that article of the constitution in indefinite suspension.

Agreement Cited

As a result, the 22 West Berlin deputies in the lower house of parliament, the Bundestag, are not elected directly and are severely circumscribed in their voting rights. They can vote in committees and on procedural questions but have no voice in the passage of legislation and other substantive questions.

A similar situation prevails in the upper house, the Bundesrat, which represents the governments of the individual West German states.

The signing of the four-power agreement seemed to solidify this situation even more firmly than before. One of its provisions states that "these sectors [West Berlin] continue not to be a constituent part of the Federal Republic of Germany and not to be governed by it. The provisions of the basic law of the Federal Republic of Germany and of the constitution operative in the Western sectors of Berlin which contradict the above have been suspended and continue not to be in effect."

Nevertheless, calls for giving the West Berlin deputies a greater voice are common whenever a new Bundestag convenes. Within the past month, both Klaus Schuetz, the mayor of West Berlin, and Annemarie Renger, the new Bundestag president, have announced that they will propose plans to accomplish this.

This time around, the proposals have been taken somewhat more seriously than in the past because of the victory by Mr. Brandt's coalition in the recent national elections. Since West Berlin is a stronghold of Mr. Brandt's Social Democratic party, voting rights for the Berlin deputies would increase the government's Bundestag majority.

Even more important is the fact that the opposition Christian Democrats currently hold a 21-to-20 majority in the Bundesrat. Full voting rights in the upper house for West Berlin's Social Democratic government would reverse this situation and eliminate the Bundesrat's power to impede or defeat the Brandt government's legislative programs.

Israeli Cabinet Warns Dockers

JERUSALEM, Jan. 8 (Reuters).—The Israeli cabinet today called on dockworkers to end their crippling, four-day slow-down strike or face drastic countermeasures.

The dockers' action is bringing citrus exports, Israel's principal foreign currency earner, to a virtual standstill. It is also curbing other trade. The dockers demand a 50 percent pay raise.

Premier Golda Meir agreed to a request from union leaders for a short additional period of grace for efforts to persuade the dockers at Haifa, Ashdod and Eilat to accept a 40.2 percent increase in their basic wage for the next two years, starting in April.

Cabinet sources warned that unless the go-slow action, which is reducing activity on Israeli docks to 25 percent of normal, were ended Wednesday, drastic countermeasures would be taken.

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Weavers of Benares: Famed and Still Poor

BENARES, India (NYT).—The children of the weavers of this ancient Hindu city have no time to play. They do not go to school. All day, often far into the night, they sit at the family looms assisting the elders in weaving exquisitely patterned silk saris.

The multicolored brocade saris of Benares are famous throughout the world. Highly priced, they adorn the rich and the fashionable in India and abroad. In Benares, the 3,000-year-old city that abounds in Hindu temples and pilgrims who come here to wash away their sins in the holy Ganges River, the sari makers are all Moslems, living in perpetual poverty and misery.

The 10,000 weaving families, each having 10 members and two looms on the average, are huddled together in an overcrowded district in the center of the city. Their ramshackle homes are more than 100 years old.

Early Apprenticeship

Women and girls dye and wind the fine silk yarn bought from the local Bengali Hindu merchants, who in turn buy back the finished products. Men and boys work at the ancient loom with infinite patience.

The boys are initiated into the trade from the age of 5. Their services are indispensable for they must assist the elders in passing the spools of many-colored threads through the fabric as it is woven.

For all the teamwork and patience, the returns are low.

"It takes 10 days to make a sari," said Rahmatullah, a scrawny, 50-year-old Moslem, who has 12 members in his family, including seven children. "I never make more than 40 rupees ($5.50) on each sari."

He owns three looms, but because of the short supply of silk yarn—which comes all the way from Bangalore in south India—and the fluctuating demand, he manages to sell two saris a month. That means his annual income never exceeds 1,000 rupees ($133) or about 80 rupees per person, roughly one-seventh of the per capita income in India.

"I own my house and the looms but can't afford repairs," Mr. Rahmatullah said. "And it's Ramzan [a holiday of penance] for us the year round because we eat only once a day and fast the rest of the time. That's all I can afford."

Most other weavers are even worse off, and many, not owning a loom, work for low daily wages. The saris, however, sell for $70 apiece in New Delhi or Bombay and fetch three times that amount when sold in New York or Paris. Traders and exporters make huge profits.



NYT.

Rahmatulla, head of a family of weavers, and a sari it took 10 days to make.

In Benares, the main bazaar is situated in the alleys of the local Hindu temple and Moslems are not permitted to hire space there. Attempts by the weavers to organize themselves into cooperatives so that they can be their own sellers have been frustrated by middlemen who, posing as weavers, got into the cooperatives and kept out the actual weavers.

Because it is a family business, no factory laws or government wage or social security protection is available to the weavers. Most are at the mercy of the traders, who pay the minimum for a task that has taken days. At the same time, they keep pushing up the prices of the silk yarn, narrowing the profit margins for the weavers.

Living is becoming more and more difficult as the prices of grain and other essentials keep soaring. Expanding families also add to the poverty. Only pride in this traditional profession, which dates back more than 1,000 years, and ignorance of any other trade keeps the weavers sticking to their looms.

The weaver who displays the best skill is held in high esteem in this community.

Ahmed Shah, a 70-year-old weaver who has 14 sons and grandchildren, specializes in intricately patterned gold and silver brocades. He is hired by a trader who pays 200 rupees ($26) for each sari he makes. But Mr. Shah takes two months to complete a single piece and as such he is worse off than his foster but less-skilled competriots.

"I have been in this profession as long as I can remember," said Mr. Shah. "Money never mattered to me." He has been awarded the best craftsmanship medal by the New Delhi government. A photograph of him receiving the award from the late President Zakir Husain is proudly displayed on a wall opposite to where he sits.

"But one cannot live on pride alone," said Mohammed Isar, a 30-year-old weaver who said he would gladly give up this profession for any other better paying job.

"The tragedy is," he said, "none of us knows any other trade and even if we knew, where is the job in this country?"

Around Rome Art Galleries

Masters of the 19th and 20th Centuries, Marlborough, 5 Via Gregoriana, Rome, through January.

In this gathering of minor works some are memorable: An early Monet, a Bonnard in soft lavenders, a delicate Vuillard which makes use of the color of the cardboard it is painted on, a Giacometti in which space is etched into icy grays. Signac, Renoir, Pissarro, Fontana, etc., are also present.

In the new gallery upstairs a permanent showing of Fausto Melotti's sculptures, all thin, wiry and full of unexpected turns, bells, shelves and other tinkling detail, is intriguing and attractive.

Ferdinando Codognotto, Wood Sculptures, 14 Via Pianellari.

A sculptor who earns a living by carving baroque frames according to the oldest tradition exhibits his sculptures in his own workshop. Animals made of rough pine, a bird's head with a mirror eye, an enormous winged ant with all its limbs movable, giant flowers with moving petals—all are beguiling and like strange puppets. Abstract cage-like structures are less original.

EDITH SCHLOSS.

New Grape

DAVIS, Calif., Jan. 8 (UPI).—A University of California scientist says he has developed a new grape that could produce an excellent light, dry red wine that would mature quickly, yet benefit from aging. The new grape was produced from crossing three varieties—cabernet sauvignon, carignane, and grenache.

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Fashion: French Expert Views the Enlarged EEC

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Jan. 8 (IHT).—The Common Market has been good for the French fashion business and the addition of three countries should help even more.

That is the point of view of Jacques Rouet, who has steered the financial destinies of the Dior empire since its start. Mr. Rouet, of course, was speaking for the couture world in general and the house of Dior in particular. He admitted that things might be different with lower-priced markets.

"But as far as we are concerned," he said, "the EEC was a blessing both to our house and our profession. It gave us a market three times the size of France and a chance to take a solid commercial position."

As for couture itself, which is in a critical position, "without the EEC, it would be worse," Mr. Rouet pointed out. In the world of ready-to-wear, the EEC has made itself felt.

"Remember," he said, "only 15 years ago, the French had no ready-to-wear to speak of. Now, its salon is a clear-cut success. This has been greatly facilitated by the EEC, which tore down customs and provincialism."

"Couturier ready-to-wear also gained from the EEC," he added. "We had nothing until 1967. Then things went very fast. The EEC was a great help to us because our ready-to-wear is high-priced. Had we had only France, we would have been tied down to a small, limited market. Now, we are able to expand."

Among EEC countries, Italy is the best market, Mr. Rouet said, "because the Italians haven't caught up with quality ready-to-wear yet." He pointed out that "Italian women love to dress and don't mind spending money on clothes."

Mr. Rouet also made clear that a Dior ready-to-wear dress costs the same in Dusseldorf, Milan or Paris. "We couldn't take the chance of a customer finding out that the same dress is priced differently in two EEC countries," he said. Ironically, the best buys in Europe turn out to be in Switzerland, which does not belong to the EEC but has very low duty, oddly calculated on weight. "This explains why the same merchandise might be 3 to 4 percent less in Geneva," Mr. Rouet said.

The entry of England, Denmark and Ireland into the EEC does not put those countries on quite the same level as the other six. Not yet. "It will be five years before those countries are fully integrated," Mr. Rouet said. "As of April '73, customs will be cut by 20 percent. Then, every year, for the next four years, another 20 percent cut will go into effect as of Jan. 1, until 1977, when these countries will be in the same position as the other six."

Mr. Rouet admitted that the fashion struggle might be harder in lower-priced markets. "The British, who are very strong on mass ready-to-wear, are certainly going to try to flood the European market. But then, the same is true of the Dutch and the Germans."

English Clothes

The British are entering the EEC at a favorable time. Fashion has been moving towards a classic look, which means that cashmeres, camel's hair and everything tweedy stand high in the public taste. Burberry and Jaeger already have a strong snob appeal and now firms like the Richard Shops are banking heavily on European outlets. There are Richard Shops branches in the commercial centers of Vélizy and Belle Epine, on the outskirts of Paris.

They are reportedly already so successful that there will soon be five more branches in the French provinces and in two other Common Market countries.

Mr. Rouet points out that the EEC has made life easier all around. "Dealing with retailers in Milan or Florence is the same as dealing with retailers in Nevers and Marseilles," he said. "They all have the same problems. The EEC has made distribution simpler and communications are so good we have no problem with reorders."

And what about taste? Could it be that the EEC has meant a leveling of European taste by cutting down barriers among countries? Mr. Rouet feels that this is also to the good.

"Besides," he pointed out, "remember that the great designers such as Balenciaga and Dior never stayed in one place. They were traveling all the time and never had a parochial view of fashion."

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Israeli Campaign to Abolish Theater Censorship

By Terence Smith

JERUSALEM (NYT).—A campaign to abolish governmental censorship of the theater has been launched by 145 of Israel's leading writers and intellectuals. Their drive comes in the wake of the banning of a controversial play that satirizes the Israeli establishment.

The campaign picked up an influential ally last month when Yigal Allon, the deputy premier and minister of education and culture, came out publicly against theater censorship and formally proposed its abolition.

After losing an initial round in a cabinet subcommittee, Mr. Allon has taken the issue to the full cabinet, which is scheduled to debate it soon.

The play that launched the controversy is a satirical review entitled "Jesus, As Seen by His Friends," by Amos Kenan, a well known actor, playwright and newspaper columnist.

It was closed after seven performances in a small, experimental theater in Tel Aviv by the government's board of film and theater censorship, which must approve all films and plays produced in Israel.

The 19-member board is a legacy from the British, who first introduced censorship of plays in Palestine in 1927. Its members are bureaucrats, academics and professionals who serve without pay.

In its decision, the board voted unanimously to stop the Kenan play on the ground that it was "insulting and degrading to religious beliefs in general and the Christian community in particular."

It also found the play offensive to the feelings of the parents of slain Israeli soldiers and contended that its obscene language and gestures violated accepted moral standards.

Protesting that his play was a commentary on modern Israel, Mr. Kenan appealed to the Supreme Court. After lengthy consideration, the court upheld the board.

Second Case

The decision stunned the intellectual community here since it was only the second time in the history of the nation that a play had been banned in its entirety. The first was a British drama that was closed in 1971 on the ground of excessive violence.

"The ban reminded a lot of people who had almost forgotten that we still have artistic censorship in Israel," said Jesja Weinberg, the director of Tel Aviv's respected Cameri Theater who is one of the leaders of the abolishment campaign.

Critics and columnists denounced the decision as hypocrisy, contending that the board members' real objections had been to the play's political and social commentary, not the religious allusions.

Despite the title, and the fact that the central figure is a man on a cross, the target of Kenan's frequently savage satire is obviously Israeli society. It mocks the widespread admiration here of the military and ridicules the government's polices in the occupied Arab territories.

One Sketch

In one sketch, an Israeli housewife praises the efficiency of the army:

"We have a lot to learn from the army. Yesterday, I noticed that my maid doesn't dust the table properly. So I called in the army. It's a real delight to see how they rub.

"My husband turned out to be inefficient too. So I called in the army. Everything is more efficient since the army has taken control. The synagogues are more efficient. The Dead Sea is more efficient. The Wailing Wall is more efficient. What pleases me the most is that the army has become a god. Now God is more efficient, too."

In another scene, entitled "Our Secret Weapon—Jacob the Robot," Mr. Kenan turns his needle to the military solution he believes many Israelis seek automatically to every problem.

On the stage, Jacob answers every question that is posed to him (How much are two and two? What do you think of our foreign policy?) with a burst of machine-gun fire, finally gunning himself down in the process.

Controversial

In one of the most controversial sketches, two Israeli mothers argue over whose son died a more horrible death in the war.

"Mine was blown away like a piece of dust," one says smugly. "Mine walked for thousands of miles. They had to give him a new pair of legs," the other counters.

Mr. Kenan readily admits that such scenes will be painful for many Israelis, but he contends that he is trying to shock them into recognizing the changes that are taking place within their society. "Many people have been idolizing the army without realizing it," he says. "It will take something drastic to open their eyes."

In an attempt to circumvent the censors' ban, Mr. Kenan is rewriting the play and deleting all references to Jesus, the cross and Mary. The title will be changed to "Spartacus, As Seen by His Friends."



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Bollingen Poetry Prize Awarded to Paul Merrill

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (NYT).—The Bollingen Prize in Poetry, one of the prestigious literary awards in the nation and sometimes a controversial one, was awarded today to James Merrill, a poet with a considerable reputation among readers of poetry but not well known otherwise. It carries with it a cash stipend of $5,000.

The announcement was made in New Haven by the Yale University library, which administers the prize. Given every two years, the award was established in 1948 by Paul Mellon through the Bollingen Foundation, named after the Swiss home of the psychoanalyst Carl Jung. It was originally administered by the Fellows in American Letters of the Library of Congress, but after the controversy stirred by the awarding of the prize to Ezra Pound in 1949, handling of the prize was given to the Yale library.

The prize was given to the 45-year-old Mr. Merrill by a committee consisting of the poets May Swenson and Anthony Hecht, and Louis L. Martz, Sterling professor of English at Yale. They cited the poet for his "wit and delight in language, his exceptional craft, his ability to enter into personalities other than his own, and his sustained vitality shown in five volumes over the past half-dozen years, including 'Braving the Elements' (1972)."

At his home in Athens, Greece, Mr. Merrill described his reaction as one of "depressed elation."

"It is always a great pleasure and a great honor to be recognized," he explained, "but then there is the other feeling: that whenever you are recognized, you are being kicked upstairs."

Mr. Merrill was born in New York City, attended Lawrenceville and Amherst and was a private in the infantry in 1944-45. His talents were recognized while he was still an undergraduate at Amherst, from which he was graduated in 1947, summa cum laude and a member of Phi Beta Kappa. He had already been published in Poetry (Chicago) and in the Kenyon Review.

His first book, "First Poems," was issued in 1951 and was praised for its formal finish, the use of traditional elements and for the world of elegance it reflected.

Théâtre des Champs-Elysées, Thursday, January 11, at 9 p.m. (Velmalète-O.A.L.)
Piano Recital by
EUGENE ISTOMIN
Beethoven, Schubert, Brahms, Debussy, Chopin.

WAVERLEY ROOT

The World Travels of Caraway

By Waverley Root

CARAWAY, also spelled carraway, is often described as having originated in the warm countries of the Orient. It is true that its name is Oriental. The 17th-century French apothecary Nicolas Lémery said it came from Caria in Asia Minor, but he was no etymologist. The word seems to have entered European languages from the Arabic *karawiya*, which became *carvi* in medieval Latin; successively *karci* (14th century) and *carvi* in French; and, also successively, carwy, carway and finally caraway in Middle English. The ancestor of all these words may have been the Persian *karavyfa*. Caraway is frequently confused with cumin, especially in French, where restaurants regularly list Munster cheese with *cumin (Cuminum cyminum)* and then bring it on covered with *carvi (Carum carvi)*, which is caraway.

The language in which a plant has originally been named is often an important clue to its origin, so the assumptions concerning the word "caraway," though they are admittedly no more than hypotheses, might seem reasonable evidence in support of the theory that caraway comes originally from the Persian or Arabian Orient. There is, however, one indication surer than etymology of the place of origin of a species—the area where it is found wild. In the case of caraway, this is not the warm territory of the Arabs, but the cool habitat of Central and Northern Europe: in the temperate climate of France, it grows wild at cool altitudes—in the Vosges mountains (caraway is sometimes called Vosges anise in French, and also false anise) and in the Alps (mountain cumin is another French name for caraway—and, confusingly, for skirret, which is no relation, as well).

Cooler Climate

If this is its native territory, how does it happen that it is known by an Arabic name in Europe? One possibility is that caraway, though available, was not utilized during the early medieval period when food was drab, tasteless and unseasoned, but returned to cooking when the Crusaders, arriving from an Orient which had always appreciated spices, revived interest in them by importing new seasonings, along with them one which was originally Europe's own, but had acquired an Arabic name when it reached the Middle East. (There is also a theory that *karawiya* in not a native Arabic word at all, since it does not seem quite to fit into Arabic patterns, but was adopted from some other language, for instance from the Greek *karon*).

When we first encounter caraway, it is indeed in a cooler climate than that of the Mediterranean basin where cumin was flourishing at the same time. Caraway seeds have been found in the remains of Neolithic lake villages built on piles over the water in Switzerland; it seems that prehistoric man was already cultivating caraway, though the possibility remains open that he only gathered the seeds of wild plants. (What we call caraway seeds, incidentally, are biologically the fruit, or, more exactly, half the fruit, which consists of two "seeds" stuck together, a morphology shared by cumin).

Despite the northern origin of caraway, the ancient Romans knew it: after all, they imported trout from the same Vosges mountains where caraway grew, and caraway was easier to transport than trout. The "caraway" they imported from Ethiopia was probably cumin, but that which they received from the mountains of Gallicia may very well have been real caraway; and there were no doubt caraway seeds in some of the sausage they imported from Gaul, for the Celts were inordinately fond of caraway. However, the Romans do not appear to have made much use of it, cumin being handier.

Some Roman uses of "caraway," nevertheless, seem to point to *Carum carvi* rather than to *Cuminum cyminum*. For instance, the Romans chewed "caraway" seeds to mask bad breath, especially that which resulted from overdrinking; the crisp seeds of genuine caraway seem better adapted for chewing than the less resistant fruits of cumin. The Romans also ate "caraway" roots: those of *Carum carvi* lend themselves better to this use; indeed caraway roots are still eaten today in some countries, but cumin roots, so far as I know, are not. Julius Caesar reported the eating of caraway root *(chara)* by the soldiers of Valerius, who had exhausted their rations and were thus saved from starvation; but the Romans ate the roots even when circumstances were less dire—after all, caraway is a relative of the carrot.

By Shakespeare's time, caraway seeds had become a treat in England. "Nay, you shall see my orchard," Justice Shallow says to Falstaff, "where, in an arbour, we will eat a last year's pippin of my own graffing, with a dish of caraways." This was definitely caraway, not cumin, for England knew the difference; in the King James Bible, roughly of the same period, the word used is always "cummin," which is indeed what the scriptural seed was. It must have been from a later period, since the potato was not yet being eaten in Shakespeare's England, that one of the rare gastronomic traditions of Oxford dates—that of serving baked potatoes with a caraway-flavored sauce; caraway also flavored York biscuit, duplicated in Germany as *karvi* biscuit, a word which seems to have disappeared from modern German.

Caraway has been valued throughout the ages as a medicine. Aelius the Byzantine and the Arab Ibn el Baitha both mentioned it as a remedy for flatulence. In the Middle Ages it was one of the "four major hot seeds," which meant carminative ones, whether the four were considered to be anise, coriander, fennel and caraway as some pharmacists held, or coriander, fennel, caraway and cumin, which was the opinion of others.

The medical virtues of caraway are still recognized today. It is esteemed as an arouser of the appetite, an aid to sluggish digestion, a decreaser of flatulence, a vermifuge, a remedy for infantile colic, a reducer of fever, and a help in aerophagia; and it has the advantage over anise and fennel, credited with many of the same properties, of stimulating urination as well. It is administered in pharmaceutical preparations by the inclusion in them of its distilled essential oil, of which the active element is carvone, and in home medicine by infusions made by steeping the seeds in boiling water.

Today's Crops

Today caraway grows wild in Northern and Central Europe and Asia, and has become naturalized on uncultivated land in England and in North America from Newfoundland to Colorado. It is cultivated in the area of its origin (that is to say, Northern and Central Europe, with Holland as the most important producer), in Morocco, and in southern England; it is richest in essential oil in its native area. It is this oil which accounts for its spicy aromatic taste, which is therefore best brought out when the seeds are bruised to let the oil escape, which is true also for cumin.

The roots, which recall salsify, are eaten in northern Germany and Scandinavia. The young leaves and stems of the plant's first-year growth, picked before the stalks begin to lengthen, have a sharp piquant flavor, and are used in marinating liquids, eaten as salads, treated as cooked vegetables or put into soups—as in Norway, where the tender young sprouts all but dissolve in the thick, heavy soups in which they are included. Strasbourg sausage and German Knackwurst, of mixed pork and beef, are seasoned with caraway and garlic, smoked, and cooked just before serving. Beside being used in sausage, the seeds turn up chiefly in dishes of the cabbage family (Danish cabbage, Norwegian, German or Alsatian sauerkraut; Italian *cavoli-cappucci agrodolci*, Brussels sprouts in sweet-and-sour sauce); in bread, cookies, cakes or candy, especially in Germany, Hungary and the Caucasus; in cheese (American cheddar, French Montbozon, sometimes Lorraine Gerardmer) or on it (Alsatian Munster, Norman livarot, Dutch Leyden); as seasoners in stews, meat and salads; and to provide flavor in eau de vie (Kümmel, and some types of vodka and aquavit).

(© 1972 by Waverley Root, from a book to be published by Simon and Schuster, entitled "Food: An Informal Dictionary.")

هكذا من الاصل

...vestments ...own 10% in ...ritain in '72

...t Government Sees ...ins This Year, in '74

LONDON, Jan. 8 (AP-DJ).—...ital investment by the British ...nufacturing industry is likely ...show a greater-than-expected ... percent drop in 1972, but ...uld rise in 1973 and 1974, the ...artment of Trade and Indus... (DTI) said today.

...releasing results of its latest ...ey of investment intentions ...U.K. manufacturers, the DTI ...mated capital expenditure in ... would amount to about £1.36 ...ion, down from £1.51 billion ...1971 (figures are adjusted to ... prices). The DTI noted that ...estimated 10 percent drop ... greater than the 7 percent ... that it had projected in Oc...er.

...he October projection was ...ed on a survey of investment ...entions that was taken in ...gust and September. The latest ...vey was made in November ...d December.

...The DTI said investment in ...3 should rise 2 to 5 percent, ... same percentage increase ...it was foreseen in August-...tember. However, the absolute ...el of expected investment this ...r, roughly projected at £1.4 ...lion, is lower than projected ...lier because of the bigger-...an-anticipated drop now esti...ted for 1972.

...The £1.4-billion figure is 7.3 ...rcent below the 1971 level.

...The DTI said a "sharp in...ease" in capital spending in ...Britain is foreseen for 1974. The ...partment would not give a ...merical projection for 1974, but ...termed the results of the latest ...rvey "encouraging."

...oyota Profits ...climb in Half

TOKYO, Jan. 8 (AP-DJ).—Net ...fit of Toyota Motor, Japan's ...gest auto maker, rose to a rec... 31.95 billion yen (about $104 ...llion) in the six months ended ...v. 30, from 20.16 billion yen a ...r earlier.

...The 58.5 percent gain in net ...ome was attributed to brisk ...to sales in the domestic market ...d to a change in depreciation ...gulations.

...Toyota's November profit was ... highest six-month total ever ...corded by a Japanese company. ... also represented the second ...consecutive term in which it was ...apan's leading corporate profit ...maker, a position held consistent... by Matsushita Electric In...ustrial in the recent past.

Toyota's sales totaled 587.36 bil...on yen in the November term, ...) from 544.58 billion a year ear...er.

The company declared a regular ...mi-annual dividend of 4 yen ...r share. A year earlier, it paid ...-yen-memorial dividend along ...ith the regular payout.

Toyota forecast its net profit ...the term ending May 31 will be ...out the same as in the Novem...r term.

Executives said profitability may ... adversely affected by export ...itations imposed by the gov...nment under its program aimed ... avoiding another yen revalua...n. The executives said curbs ... shipments abroad are likely to ...oduce severe domestic sales ...mpetition.

Toyota predicted its sales in the ...rrent term would reach 610 ...llion yen, up from 538.77 billion ...the six months ended May 1972. The company put capital spend...g in 1973 at 85 billion yen, up ...om about 50 billion last year.

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Economists See Big '73 U.K. Payments Deficit

LONDON, Jan. 8 (AP).—Britain faces a staggering £1 billion balance-of-payments deficit and a tight credit squeeze this year unless exports are rapidly increased, economists warned today.

They predicted there was trouble ahead even if the government, already plagued by inflation, labor unrest and ailing industry, took "drastic action" to avoid the crisis.

They noted particularly that the government's controversial prices and incomes policy would run into "grave difficulties" because it would mean higher taxation and a heavy credit clampdown if they took tough steps to ward off a major catastrophe.

The grim analysis came in the London and Cambridge Economic Bulletin, prepared by the Cambridge University department of applied economics.

Productivity Stagnated

Stressing that productivity and exports had virtually stagnated, the bulletin said exports would have to be beefed up by a hefty annual 10 percent over the next five years if Britain hoped to match the expected 9 percent annual rise in imports.

If, as expected, exports increase 5 percent this year while imports go up by 10 percent, "there would be a current-account deficit of about £1 billion this year," they calculated.

The report said the only way the government could come close to preventing a major crisis would be to hold down personal spending and cut back the planned 8 percent standard of living growth rate to a quarter.

Only that way, it added, would there be enough resources left to get anywhere near balancing the trade gap—providing there was a massive stimulation of exports.

A More Optimistic View

A more optimistic counterview came from Frank Paish, one of Britain's most distinguished economists, who said the country is on the threshold of "by far the fastest period of sustained growth in its history."

His forecast, in the Lloyd's Bank quarterly review, echoed the belief of the government's own economic experts.

Mr. Paish, emeritus professor of economics at London University, said Britain's growth target of 5 percent a year should be sustainable for the next three years and perhaps indefinitely.

He said the main threat to sustained growth was inflation "caused by the use of organized labor of its monopoly power."

Executives' Hardship Pay Reappraised

Study Shows Most U.S. Firms Still Pay It

By Gerd Wilcke

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (NYT).—Extra compensation is still the rule for U.S. business executives serving in foreign countries, although there is some debate whether this is necessary.

The pros and cons of premiums and allowances for foreign-based executives are the subject of a survey just released by the Conference Board, a non-profit business research organization.

The study, covering 267 of the largest U.S.-based international companies, shows that 84 percent pay a financial premium to overseas executives, and 81 percent provide a cost-of-living allowance in addition to salaries.

Psychological Discomforts

The majority also pay other extras in the form of housing allowances, reimbursements for income tax payments and insurance and retirement plans, explaining that financial aid was needed because foreign service entailed both physical and psychological discomforts and hardships.

These companies also said that executives not only expected but frequently demanded the extras before signing up for an overseas assignment.

Hardship Allowances

Burton W. Teague, a senior specialist in management research at the Board, who prepared the survey, noted in an interview that many companies used to refer to the premiums they paid as hardship allowances. "This concept will disappear more and more as hardship areas disapear," he said.

In the survey, Mr. Teague said that opponents of the foreign-service premium argue that while it may have been necessary decades ago, very few foreign assignments involve severe hardships today.

"Modern technology, they point out, has brought virtually all of the comforts, health safeguards and conveniences of urban America to the jungles of Sumatra and the deserts of Arabia.

Personal Risk

"As for personal risk a man is safer in Central Africa than in New York's Central Park, they say."

In addition, the survey notes, opponents ask whether a man can have the initiative required for a foreign assignment if he refuses the challenge because there is no premium.

The questioning notwithstanding, the survey found that 72 percent of the companies provide their overseas executives with either housing or special housing allowances, and some companies also extend these benefits to local nationals.

Among other findings were the following: 79 percent of the companies provide bonus and incentive plans for executives sent abroad; 70 percent reimburse U.S. nationals for income-tax payments that exceed U.S. levels; 95 percent provide some form of insurance and 90 percent a retirement plan for some of their overseas employees; 88 percent offer annual or biannual home leave.

Thyssen Threatens to Quit Mining Consortium in Ruhr

By David Binder

BONN, Jan. 8 (NYT).—The perennial high cost problem of West Germany's coal industry has been glaringly highlighted by the threat of the biggest single coking coal user to back out of the federally sponsored Ruhr Coal Co.

The threat came from Hans-Gunther Sohl, executive chairman of Thyssen Steel, in a letter he sent to Bonn's Economics and Finance Ministries Dec. 18 whose contents he leaked to three papers last week.

Mr. Sohl, who is also chairman of the Federal Association of German Industries, helped establish the Ruhr coal consortium three years ago as a means of alleviating the long-standing domestic coal crisis. Now he says Thyssen wants out.

The consortium administers 66 Ruhr region mines formerly owned by individual coal-steel companies, including Thyssen, which annually uses 7.5 million tons of coking coal.

Subsidies and Loans

Since its establishment the consortium has received close to 1.5 billion deutsche marks in federal subsidies and some liberal government loans and liquidity guarantees in addition. Despite this massive support the Ruhr company has had steady losses—close to $280 million last year.

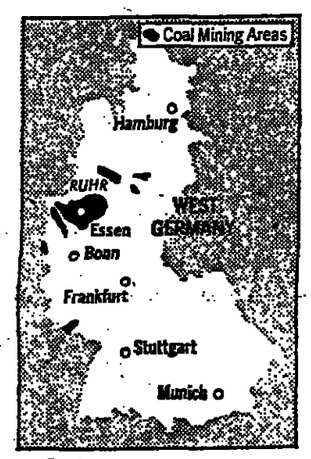
The main problem in the Ruhr is that hard coal, though still plentiful, is more than a mile under the earth's surface and lies in thin veins. This makes it much costlier to exploit than the thick veins of close-to-the-surface anthracite in the United States or Australia.

Zooming labor costs and DM revaluations have reduced the competitiveness of Ruhr coal to the point where it is presently $5 more expensive per ton than world prices.

The coal industry has undergone enormous changes in the last decade in which 86 mine shafts with a capacity of 350 million tons were closed in the Ruhr alone.

In the hard logic of the German business community, the next practical step would be to close the remaining mines and import cheaper U.S. or Australian coal to power the country's steel industry. This is what Mr. Sohl would like to do.

Despite the huge subsidies, German steelmakers still pay more



for domestic coal than they would for imported coal. Thyssen alone spent 70 million DM last year to make up the difference between its Ruhr coal supply and the price it would have paid for cheaper foreign coal.

But the Bonn government is sticking to its protective subsidization policy for several overriding reasons, according to Economics Ministry officials, and limiting imports of coking coal to several hundred thousand tons a year.

The officials view it as a priority of national security in terms of energy resources to retain at least a skeleton of the once proud Ruhr coal industry. Bonn officials say that it would be economically unwise to take radical steps that would alter the structure and traditions of the Ruhr region overnight.

In his letter to the government, Mr. Sohl said Thyssen would either take back its share of the Ruhr mines and close them or give up its 7.5 million-ton coal requirement from the consortium —both as a means of obtaining access to cheap imported coking coal.

The government position is that Thyssen's contract with the Ruhr consortium prevents either step. It interprets Mr. Sohl's demand as pressure to increase Bonn's subsidies for the ailing coal industry.

French Ease Rules On Foreign Loans

PARIS, Jan. 8 (Reuters).—French Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing has decided to relax the stringent controls on French firms making loan issues on international capital markets, a ministry statement said today.

Henceforth, French firms will be able to launch such loans provided the proceeds are for industrial or commercial investments located abroad and where financing cannot be fully assured by the company in France or by subsidiaries abroad, the statement said.

Operations will be authorized after a case-by-case examination by the Treasury.

One Dollar—

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The following are the late or closing interbank rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

Jan. 8, 1973

	Today	Previous
Sterr. ($ per £)	2.3512	2.3575
Belg. fr. (A)	44.47-.54	44.43-.52
Belg. fr. (B)	44.24-.28	44.22-.26
Deutsche mark	3.2080	3.2048-53
Danish krone	6.8955-65	6.9065-85
Escudo	26.76-.86	26.77-.86
Fr. fr. (A)	5.0875-.0950	5.1235-.1310
Fr. fr. (B)	5.0905-.0970	5.1250-.1280
Guilder	3.2210-20	3.2282-.2302
Israeli pound	4.20	4.20
Lira	586.0-.20	587.0-.20
Peseta	67.47-.48	68.47-.48
Schilling	23.15-.17	23.15-.17
Sw krona	4.7430-35	4.7426-31
Swiss franc	3.7634-89	3.7687-47
Yen	302.25	301.10

a: Free. b: Commercial.

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A&P

Third Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions)	1,600.0	1,360.0
Profits (millions)	—8.3	—1.1
Revenue (millions)	4,700.0	4,110.0
Profits (millions)	—50.0	16.2
Per Share	—	0.65

Loews

First Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions)	182.8	192.7
Profits (millions)	17.9	15.8
Per Share	1.22	1.09

Del Monte

Second Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions)	243.1	207.2
Profits (millions)	9.0	8.4
Per Share	0.46	0.41
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	a437.0	362.4
Profits (millions)	17.1	16.0
Per Share	0.87	0.78

a—Restated.

Japan Raises Margin

TOKYO, Jan. 8 (AP-DJ).—The Finance Ministry said today it will raise the margin requirement to 70 from 60 percent, effective tomorrow, to cool the boom on the Tokyo Stock Exchange.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Fiat Introduces Flexible Hours

Fiat will introduce flexible working hours for 25,000 white-collar employees in Turin. From Feb. 1, workers will be permitted to start at any time between 8:00 and 9:00 a.m., to take a daily break of from one to two and a half hours and leave between 5:00 and 7:00 p.m. after working eight hours. The measure is aimed at improving labor relations and specifically at cutting down absenteeism. The company has been experimenting with such a scheme for several months. The system is at present in operation for some 9,000 workers. A worker must choose a schedule and stick to it for at least a week at a time. Fiat found that female employees generally come to work later and take longer lunch hours, since tradition insists they prepare breakfast and lunch at home for their families. Young men, on the contrary, prefer to come to work early, take a short lunch hour and leave earlier when there is still some daylight.

U.S. Puts Special Duty on Michelin

The U.S. Treasury has imposed special "countervailing duties" on imports of tires from a plant in Canada of the French-owned Michelin company. The basis for the special duties, the Treasury says, is a series of tax and other benefits offered to the new tire plant, which is located in Nova Scotia, a relatively depressed area. It is the first time that the countervailing duty law has been used to offset such foreign subsidies. The special duty to apply this year was estimated at 6.6 percent of the factory price. Imports from the Nova Scotia plant into the United States, which began in late 1971, were about $9 million last year. The tires concerned are known as X-radial steel belted tires.

Dresdner Bank Opens in London

Dresdner Bank has upgraded its representative office in London to a full-scale branch, becoming the first West German bank to do so since World War I. The change symbolizes both the new "outward look" in German banking, whose international operations had been severely restricted after each world war, and the enhanced importance of London as a financial center now that Britain has joined the Common Market. Other German banks are expected to also open London branches. The formal opening of Deutsche Bank, for instance, is scheduled for next week.

GM Share of U.S. Market Slips

General Motors Corp.'s share of U.S. passenger car sales slipped in 1972, while the three other domestic manufacturers increased their shares. GM took 51.7 percent of the market, compared with 53.6 percent in 1971. Ford increased its share to 28.6 from 27.4 percent. Chrysler went to 16.3 from 16 percent and American Motors moved to 3.4 from 3 percent. Sales of imported cars reached 1.6 million in 1972 and the foreign-made cars accounted for one of seven new-car sales, with Volkswagen, the leading seller, followed by Toyota and Nissan. Volkswagen's sales fell by 7 percent in 1972, compared to a 10 percent drop in 1971. It sold 485,616 cars in the United States last year for a 4.5 percent share of the market, against 522,555 in 1971 and more than 577,000 in 1970.

Virtually All Analysts Agree

Crystal Ball Gazers Bullish on NYSE

By Terry Robards

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (NYT).—It is the time of year for crystal ball gazing on Wall Street.

While the Dow Jones industrials were rocketing ahead last week, some of the seers were asked to climb out on limbs and predict where the Dow would peak this year and where it would be when 1973 rolls to a close.

At this point the prognosis is bullish. Virtually everybody believes the market will move higher. And, of course, that is bearish —because the experts start to get nervous when everybody is thinking alike.

Optimism Prevails

Nevertheless, there was no doubt early last week that the market's momentum was upward. In fact, its strength of late has been surprising to many analysts who felt previously that a consolidation was in order. For the longer term, however, optimism appears to prevail on Wall Street.

"The market will probably make a high for the year between now and mid-year," said Robert H. Stovall, vice-president for Reynolds Securities. He sees the Dow at a peak of 1,145 within six months and says it should be about 1,085 at year-end.

Mr. Stovall's forecast is based strictly on earnings. He thinks the combined per-share earnings of the 30 Dow Industrials will be $3.50 this year. The price-earnings multiple, he says, should rise in the first half and then contract to about 15 by year-end.

Newton D. Zinder, vice-president and market analyst at E. F. Hutton & Co., had a similar forecast. "I think in the first six months the trend will be upward," he said. "There's a better-than-over chance that the peak will be reached around mid-year." He said this should occur between 1,100 and 1,150 on the Dow.

"By that time," he said, "the market will be looking at the 1974 economy, which might not be as good a year as 1973. In the second half, I see a much more erratic market with some kind of a top forming, possibly in preparation for a down market in 1974."

Peter J. DeAngelis, senior vice-president and director of research at Hornblower & Weeks-Hemphill, Noyes, said:

"From the fundamental point of view, we see the market six months from now lower than it is now. Somewhere around 950 or 975 in the Dow."

He predicted the peak, at about 1,060, probably would be reached late in January or in February. Toward the end of the second half, however things will look better.

"We expect the Dow to close the year 100 points higher than it closed 1972," he estimated. "That means around 1,130 or so."

Upside Potential

Robert B. Johnson, vice-president in charge of research at Paine Webber, Jackson & Curtis, observed:

"I think the market's got some upside potential. I would guess it would peak in the first quarter, say around 1,065."

"I think there's a great deal of room in the economy yet for upside growth. But repeatedly the market is discounting a cease-fire. I think the prospects for renewed inflationary pressure and higher interest rates will have a depressing effect. I'm more optimistic for the economy than the stock market."

Alan R. Shaw, vice-president and director of research at Harris Upham & Co., said his firm was just completing its annual letter on the market outlook.

"It's the easiest forecast letter we ever had to write," he asserted. "There is nothing we can see on the horizon this year that we think would lead to a major market break."

He pegged the Dow's upside potential at about 1,200 or higher in the summer months, following some profit-taking in the second quarter that might drop it to about 950.

Stronger Wage-Price Rules Urged by Chief of N.Y. Fed

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (Reuters).—The Nixon administration's wage and price controls should be strengthened because inflationary expectations, although diminished, are "by no means dead," according to Alfred Hayes, president of the New York Federal Reserve Bank.

In the preface to "Perspective '72," a bank review of 1973 economic developments, he said that "there is also a danger that the rise in prices might accelerate this year as the brisk economic expansion narrows the margin of unused resources."

Mr. Hayes said that in these circumstances large federal deficits could provide too much stimulus to the economy. The bank noted that spending on goods and services by federal, state and local governments rose 10 percent last year, against a 9.3 percent in 1971.

The bank said that inflation-restraining productivity gains will probably taper later in 1973 and that labor contracts covering about 4.5 million workers are set for renegotiation this year.

When full employment is approached, an expansive federal deficit can bring about demand-pull inflation—price rises associated with spending beyond the economy's capacity to produce. In order to avoid such a situation, the bank advocated holding down federal spending or increasing tax revenue to cut the deficit.

N.Y. Prices Hold Steady, Volume Dips

Paris Peace Talks Cited by Analysts

By Vartanig G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (NYT).—The Dow Jones industrial average edged into new high ground today in a generally cautious and quiet session.

After running 1 or 2 points behind for most of the day, the Dow tacked on a gain of 0.37 to finish at 1,047.86.

But the market lacked the flashy drive of last Friday when the blue-chip average drove ahead 7.68 to land in record territory. The Friday session capped a week's gain amounting to 27.47 points.

Caution Apparent

Volume trimmed back to 16.84 million shares today—a relatively low turnover by recent standards —and this pullback in floor activity underscored the market's caution.

The somber air surrounding top-level Vietnam peace talks in Paris was a factor in today's performance. But good news on the domestic front helped to perk up stock prices during the afternoon. The Federal Reserve Board reported that consumer credit rose by a record $3.1 billion during November.

Certain glamour issues did well, but other price changes typically held to fractions.

Gulf Oil, the volume leader, slipped 1/8 to 26.

Du Pont Declines

Du Pont was the only one of the 30 Dow components to register a point-sized loss. It fell 1 1/8 to 186 in profit-taking. Shares of the world's largest chemical producer had run up 4 5/8 on Friday.

Union Carbide, which ranks second in size only to Du Pont among the chemicals, was the lone stock in the Dow average to climb more than a point. It rose 1 1/8, to 51 1/8, finishing within a point of its 1972-73 high.

Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea dipped 3/8 to 15 5/8. The grocery chain reported a larger quarterly loss and directors omitted the cash dividend.

American Telephone, which sold last summer as low as 41 1/8, closed at a new 1972-73 high of 53 5/8, up 1/8. The stock traded at a high of 53 7/8 both in 1970 and 1971. The recent strength in AT&T shares has reflected the brighter fortunes of the giant utility, and Wall Street houses have been recommending it as the stock showed strength.

Mountain Fuel Supply gained 2 to 93 1/4 after trading as low as 87. The issue has swung widely in price recently amid speculation concerning oil and gas findings in Wyoming in which the company has interests.

Amex Prices Higher

Prices were mostly higher in moderate trading on the American Stock Exchange. The index rose 0.02 to 26.70.

Houston Oil & Mineral, the day's volume leader, shot up 8 to 29 7/8 after reporting what it called a "significant gas discovery" in Texas.

Jefferson Stores, also highe, in active trading, rose 4 1/8 to 10 1/8. Montgomery Ward plans to acquire Jefferson for stock. Marcor's stock dipped 1/4 to 29 1/4 on the Big Board.

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

—1972— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	P/E	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
88	64⅛	AbbtLb 1.10	152	27	74⅛	72⅛	74⅛	+1⅝
52¾	41½	ACF Ind 2.40	30	14	49¼	47⅝	47⅝	—1⅝
18½	13½	AcmeClev .80	9	20	17	16¾	16⅞	
47¾	21	AcmMk 1.75r	25	20	25⅝	25	25⅛	+ ⅛
14¾	12⅝	AdmsE 1.15e	64		14½	14¼	14¼	— ⅜
13⅝	7¾	Ad Millis .20	x36	165	8½	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
49½	31⅛	Addresso .60	95	15	33¾	33	33¼	— ¾
27	13⅝	Admiral	121	9	17¾	17	17⅝	+ ⅜
79⅞	54½	AetnaLfe 1.68	287	12	74	72⅞	72⅞	— ⅜
60½	47⅛	AetnaLf pf 2	1		58⅛	58½	58½	
17	7⅞	Aguirre Co	10	40	13⅝	13½	13⅝	— ⅛
		AhmansHF	97	12	31	30⅛	30⅛	
22⅝	6⅝	Alleen Inc	95	17	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+⅛
74¼	53⅛	Air Prod .20b	45	24	73⅝	72⅝	73	+1
23¾	16½	Airco .Ee	233	9	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	
5⅝	3¼	AJ Industries	10	9	3½	3½	3½	
35½	25	Akzona 1a	24	17	30¾	30	30¾	+ ⅞
18	15	Ala Gas 1.10	20	9	17	16¾	17	+ ½
109	102	AlaP pf8.28	z110		107½	107	107½	— ½
54⅛	19½	Alaska Inters	149	18	35⅞	34⅞	35⅛	— ¾
29	20½	AlbertoC .32	84	23	29	28¼	28¾	
17¼	11¾	Albrtsn .36e	x20	14	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	— ¼
25	17¾	AlcanAlu .80	116	14	25⅛	24⅞	25	+ ⅛
18⅜	8	AlcoStand .34	106	9	10¼	10	10⅛	— ⅛
38¾	31⅛	AlconLab .14	x16	59	38⅝	38	38⅝	+ ⅜
22⅜	8⅝	Alexndrs .10e	29	38	9½	9⅛	9¼	— ¼
15	11⅛	AllALfe .24e	28	26	14¼	14	14	— ¼
14⅞	9⅝	AllegCo .28e	12	12	13½	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
31⅝	18⅜	AllegLudlm 1	26	25	29⅝	29⅛	29⅝	+ ½
44½	38	AllegLud pf 3	2		43½	43½	43½	
24⅞	19¾	AllegPw 1.40	39	10	24⅛	24	24¼	
30½	16¼	AllenGp 1.04t	53	13	19¼	18	18¼	— ½
36¼	26⅛	Allied Ch 1.20	156	13	29¾	29	29⅛	+ ⅛
45⅜	33½	Alld Mnt .45b	22	31	42¼	42	42⅛	+ ½
25	18⅛	AlldMills .75	7	24	23⅝	23	23⅛	+⅝
25¼	16⅝	Allied Pd .68	22	11	21	20¾	20¾	
39⅝	27¼	AlliedStr 1.40	62	13	38⅝	38⅛	38⅛	— ¼
8⅜	4¼	Allied Super	70	20	5½	5⅝	5½	
15⅜	11	AllisChal .20e	71	19	12⅝	12⅛	12¼	— ⅛
22⅝	12¼	AllrgtAut .48	7	13	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	— ¼
19¼	14¼	AlphaPl .16e	7	8	17	16⅝	17	
57⅝	38⅝	Alcoa 1.80	56	17	58⅛	57⅛	58⅛	+ ½
29⅞	23⅝	AmalSug 1.60	2	9	27⅛	26⅞	27⅛	
18¼	12⅝	AMBAC .50	58	13	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	+ ½
30¾	21¼	Amer Es 1.20	12	9	26¼	25⅝	25⅝	+ ½
51¼	47	Am Es pf2.60	5		45¾	45	45⅛	+1¼
54¾	39⅝	AmHess .30r	309	18	46¼	45⅝	46	— ¼
119⅜	90⅜	AmeH pf3.50	53		102½	101⅝	102⅛	+ ⅛
49¼	29	A AirFilt .42	52	36	39	38	38	— ⅜
49⅞	20½	Am Airlin	1955	89	22¼	21	21½	— ¼
16⅞	8¼	A Baker .20	95		11⅛	11	11	
49¼	39⅛	ABrnds 2.39	108	9	43⅛	43½	43⅛	+ ⅛
81⅛	51¼	AmBdcst 1.20	479	21	80¼	79⅛	79⅛	— 1
51¼	43¼	AmBldgM .28	9	33	47⅛	46⅞	47⅛	
36¾	27	Am Can 2.20	x128	11	32⅞	32⅛	32½	
28⅛	24½	A Can pf1.75	6		26	25¾	26	⅛
9⅛	6	AmCem .29t	51	14	6⅝	6⅛	6¼	— ⅛
26⅞	22¼	A CentM 2.32	23	10	25½	25¼	25⅝	
28¼	19½	Am Chain 1	6	13	21½	21¼	21⅜	+ ⅛
37½	21	ACrySug 1.40	25	14	35⅞	35½	35½	— ⅜
98¼	58	ACryS pf4.50	z10		98	98	98	— ¼
40¼	29⅞	ACyan 1.25	477	14	31	30⅛	30¼	— ⅝
28½	17⅛	Am Distill 1	1	15	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅜
68¼	43⅜	AmDisTel .43	50	33	57½	56⅝	57½	+1
10½	8⅝	ADualV .18e	32		10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
13⅝	11¼	ADulV pf.84a	12		13⅛	13¼	13¼	
32	25⅝	AmElPw 1.80	376	11	29⅝	29	29⅛	— ⅜
9⅛	2¼	Am Exp Ind	41		3	2¾	2¾	— ¼
33⅞	7⅝	Am Exp pf	z700		10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	— ½
24	16	Am Fin 1.10	45	12	23	22⅞	22⅞	
20¼	18	AmFin pf1.50	z300		20	19½	19½	— ¾
29	26	A GnBd 2.05e	57		28⅞	28⅛	28⅞	+ ½
24⅞	20⅝	A Gen cv.63e	37		22⅛	21¾	21⅞	+ ⅛
23¼	16	A Genins .52	133	9	20¾	20⅛	20¼	— ⅛
34⅞	28	A Gnin pf1.80	125		30⅝	30½	30½	
17⅝	11½	AmHo'st .40b	29	15	16⅞	16⅛	16⅞	— ⅜
124⅞	86	AHome 1.77	174	39	124⅝	123⅛	123⅞	+ ¼
55⅝	37⅞	Am Hosp .27	91	50	50	49⅛	49⅛	—½
14⅝	9	Aminves .50	59	8	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅜
49⅞	28⅝	A Medical .12	115	24	34¾	34	34	—2
26⅝	10	A Medicorp	797	8	10⅞	9⅛	9⅛	—1⅛
33⅞	27	A MtC'x 1.40	102	13	32⅝	31¾	31⅞	— ⅜
10¾	6⅝	Am Motors	264	13	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	— ⅛
47	34⅛	ANatGas 2.30	42	10	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	— ¼
27	16⅝	Am Seat .72	12	11	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	— ⅛
42½	25⅞	AmShip .63	12	13	27¾	27½	27½	— ¼
25½	17½	ASmeltR 1.20	465	10	19⅞	18½	18¾	— ¼
56⅞	34¼	AmSoAfr .70	31		47¼	46⅝	47⅛	+ ¾
16⅛	10½	m Stand .40	68	30	13¼	13	13¼	
65½	56⅛	A Std pf4.75	17		59⅛	57⅛	59½	
41⅞	30⅝	Am Sterll .52	57	27	38⅞	38	38	— ¾
9⅛	5½	AT&T wt	408		9⅛	9	9	
53½	41⅝	Am T&T 2.80	1218	12	53⅛	53⅝	53⅝	+ ⅛
62⅝	57	Am T&T pf 4	308		61⅝	60⅞	61⅛	
14½	11⅛	AWatWk .60	11	8	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	
22⅛	19	AW 4.1pf 1.43	z1250		21½	21¼	21½	
18⅞	14⅝	Ameron .65	2	7	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
26⅝	16⅛	AmesDS .12e	34	10	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	
22	17¼	Ametek .60a	54	15	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
67¼	45	AMF Inc 1.08	149	18	54⅛	53⅛	53⅛	—1⅛
39⅝	25	Amfac .60	24	14	31¼	30⅞	31¼	+ ⅜
132	68½	AMP Inc .66	85	52	131⅜	129⅞	130	+ ⅛
8¾	6½	AmpPgh .36	10	11	8½	8⅛	8½	
15⅛	5	Ampex Corp	50		6⅛	6½	6½	— ⅛
29½	12⅝	Amrep Corp	37	6	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ½
36¼	26⅞	Amstar 1.70	17	9	29	28⅞	29	

—1972— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	P/E	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55¼	41¼	Amstr pf2.65	4		42½	42⅛	42½	— ⅛
45⅛	35⅝	Amsted 2.40	6	9	41⅝	41⅜	41⅜	+ ¼
7⅞	4⅛	Amtel .20	12	10	5½	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
22½	15⅝	Anacon .12e	475	14	22½	21⅝	21⅞	+ ⅛
38½	27⅝	Anch Hock 1	28	10	29⅛	28¾	28¾	— ½
14½	8	Ancorp .08b	1		8¾	8¾	8¾	
59	43⅝	AndCla 1.20b	10	11	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	+ ¼
20⅝	17½	Angelica .10	98	26	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	+ ⅝
21⅝	13¼	Apache .32b	42	9	16¼	15¾	15⅞	— ⅜
29	18¼	ApcoOil .89t	137	12	26⅛	25⅛	26⅛	+1⅛
15⅝	5⅝	Apeco Cp .16	75	13	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
31⅞	18	APL Corp	6	11	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞	— ½
25	16½	APL pf C1.06	4		19	18⅞	18⅞	
24	14¼	APL pf B.50	3		15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	
15	6⅝	Applied Mag	143	24	8⅞	8½	8⅝	+ ⅝
187	123¼	ARA Svc 1.22	44	33	154	153	153	—1¼
23	12⅝	ArcataN .14	31	15	13¼	12½	12½	— ⅜
25½	21½	ArchDan .50	40	14	25½	24⅝	25	— ½
40⅞	16	Arctic Entrp	72	8	17¼	16⅛	16¼	— ⅜
25¼	17⅝	ArizPSv 1.16	98	10	24⅛	24⅝	24⅞	
33½	16	ArkBest .40	23	11	21¼	21	21¼	+ ¼
7⅛	2⅝	Arlans D Str	22		3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
24¼	10⅛	Arlef RltyDv	65	18	11½	11¼	11⅛	— ¼
25⅞	18⅞	Armco Stl 1	906	12	24⅝	24	24½	
31⅝	28¾	Armc pf 2.10	33		31⅝	31⅛	31⅝	+ ¼
69¾	59½	Armr pf4.75	z3020		64½	64½	64½	+½
44⅞	31	Armst Ck .80	604	19	32	31	31⅛	—1⅛
60	52	ArmCk pf3.75	z200		55½	55⅛	55½	
45	33¼	Arm Ru 1.60	12	8	37	36⅝	37	+ ¼
22⅞	18⅛	Aro Cp .90b	6	10	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
30	21⅝	Arvin Ind .52	48	20	26⅝	26¼	26¼	— ¼
35	23⅛	Ashid Oil 1.20	195	11	32⅛	31⅝	31⅞	— ⅝
10¼	6⅝	Assd Brew	11		7½	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
59⅞	43⅞	AsdDGd 1.25	78	18	54½	53⅝	54	+ ⅜
35½	28⅝	AssdSp 1.20b	7	14	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅛
15⅛	6½	Assd Transp	4		8¼	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
16¼	11	Alhlone .40b	44	9	15⅛	14⅝	15⅛	+ ⅛
24	20⅛	AtlcoMt 2.28e	105	9	22¼	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
24	20¾	AtlCyEl 1.47	47	10	23¼	23	23	— ⅛
78½	47⅝	Atl Richfld 2	561	23	77	76	76⅞	— ⅜
133	87	Atl Rich pf 3	6		129½	128½	129	—1
57⅞	42½	AtlRch pf2.80	36		56⅞	56½	56⅝	— ⅛
3⅞	2	Atlas Corp	71	95	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
15	8⅛	ATO Inc .12	59	12	10½	10⅛	10⅝	+ ¼
99¾	72	Autom Data	188	78	93⅞	93	93⅞	+ ⅛
9½	6⅝	Automtn Ind	90	16	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
20⅞	13⅝	Avco Corp	182	8	15⅝	15	15⅛	— ⅛
6	3½	Avco Cp wt	58		3⅞	3¾	3⅞	— ⅛
52⅝	42⅝	Avco pf3.20	3		46¼	45	46	— ½
44	24	Avery Pd .24	19	62	42⅛	42	42	— ¼
51⅝	25½	Avis Inc .30e	24	29	52⅛	51⅝	52⅛	+ ⅜
15¼	10⅝	Avnetinc .30	81	10	12¾	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
76	55	Avnet pf2.50	3		65	64	65	+3¼
139⅝	94	Avon Pd 1.35	172	64	134⅝	133	134⅝	— ⅛
30	16⅝	AzecOil 1.12t	510	69	28⅛	27⅞	28⅛	+ ⅛
		B						
35½	24⅞	BabckWx .55	55	14	27	26⅝	26⅞	
15⅝	8⅝	BacheCo .10e	54	7	10⅛	9⅞	10	
39⅞	22⅝	Baker Ind .16	137	42	38⅝	37¾	37⅞	— ¼
73¾	39⅝	BakrOilT .70	16	34	73	71⅞	72	—1
68	59½	Balt pf B4.53	z100		65	64¾	65	+ ½
30	22	BanCal 1.34	13	12	25⅝	25	25⅛	+ ⅛
72⅞	57⅞	Bandag Inc	335	60	75⅝	73⅝	75½	+ ¼
19½	9⅝	Bangor Punt	31	16	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	+ ⅛
32⅛	23	BangP pf 2	1		29⅞	29⅛	29⅞	— ⅜
44	37⅛	Bank of NY 2	50	9	41¼	40¼	41	+ ⅜
38¾	21	Bnk ofVa .80	13	16	34¾	34⅝	34¾	+ ⅛
69¾	52¾	BankTr 3	78	12	68	67	68	+ ¾
53¾	35⅞	BarbOil 1.64t	78		41½	41⅛	41⅛	+ ⅜
42	33½	BardCR .13a	x26	51	37½	37⅛	37⅜	
9¾	7½	Basic Inc .40	9		8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
15½	9⅛	BatesMf .2e0	111	20	13⅝	13⅛	13¾	+ ⅛
19⅞	14⅝	Bates Mf pf 1	53		18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	+ ¼
45¼	31	Bathind .20	30	12	35¼	34¾	35	
63⅝	21⅛	BauschLb .42	348	15	26¼	25⅛	25⅛	—1
56⅞	25¼	BaxtLab 15	276	81	58⅛	56	58⅛	+1½
13⅝	11⅛	Bayk Cig .50	3	11	13⅝	13¼	13¼	
52¼	37⅛	Bearings .52	11	19	51	53⅛	51	+ ¼
29⅝	27	BeatFds .62	177	21	29	28⅛	28¾	
145	103¼	Beat Fds pf 4	1		143¾	143¾	143¾	+3¾
59	48	Beckman .50	29	32	47⅛	46¼	45¼	—1
50⅞	35⅛	BectDick .35	259	35	44⅛	43⅞	43⅞	— ⅜
25⅞	13	BeechAir .66	11	15	24⅞	23⅞	23⅞	
21½	13⅝	BelcoPet .53b	47	10	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	— ¼
33⅞	22¼	Belden 1.20	1	11	28¾	28¾	28¾	— ¼
23¼	12⅝	Belem .33b	11	13	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
73⅝	49⅝	Bel ow .40a	135	18	52	50⅝	51⅛	— ⅝
28	16⅝	Bemis Co .80	53	13	27⅛	26½	27⅛	+ ⅛
52⅝	49⅝	Bendix 1.60	133	15	51⅞	49⅞	50⅛	+ ¾
77¼	62	Bendix pf 3	13		76	73⅝	75	+1¼
55⅝	38⅝	BeneflCp 1.10	110	13	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	
63½	57	Benefl pf4.50	z60		59	59	57	—1½
117½	92	Benefl pf4.30	11		112	112	112	
26⅝	32	Benfl 5pf 2.50	z300		34	33¼	33¼	+ ¼
9⅝	3½	Benguet	734	7	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
26⅞	14⅝	Berkey Pho	135	18	22	21½	22⅛	+ ⅛
34⅞	25¼	Beth Stl 1.20	290	9	29⅞	29½	29⅞	+ ⅛
55½	40	BigThre .52b	x193	22	52½	51¾	51¾	— ¼
113½	77	BlackDkr 1b	30	53	113½	111½	113⅞	+2
23⅝	11	BlairJohn .48	55	10	12½	12½	12½	+ ½
24¼	16⅝	Bliss Laug 1	19	9	20⅞	23⅛	20⅝	— ⅛
42½	10⅝	Block R .24	435	22	11⅛	14½	15⅝	+1¼

—1972— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	P/E	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
52¼	25⅝	Blue Bell .65	74	13	35⅝	34	34	—1⅝
17¾	8⅝	Bobbie Brks	46	11	9⅝	9	9¼	— ⅛
26⅜	19	Boeing Co .40	357	24	26½	26¼	26⅜	+ ⅛
20⅞	9	Boise Casc	300		11⅞	11½	11½	— ⅛
12⅛	6⅞	Bond Ind	1		7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
33½	23½	BkMonth 1.33	5	11	29	29	29	+ ¼
32½	24⅝	Borden 1.20	224	14	31	30⅝	30⅞	— ⅜
38⅝	29⅛	BorgWar 1.35	54	12	36½	36⅛	36¼	— ⅛
10⅛	4⅞	Bormans	27		6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
40⅛	33¼	BosEdls 2.44	28	10	38⅛	37⅞	37⅞	— ⅜
118	110½	Bos Ed pf8.88	z210		116	115¼	115½	— ¼
23⅝	13⅝	Bourns Inc	12	13	18⅝	13⅛	18⅜	+ ⅛
20¼	13¼	BranAir .53t	413	18	15⅛	14⅝	14¾	— ¼
60⅝	35	Briggs 1.20a	72	18	59⅞	59¼	59⅞	+ ⅛
73¾	55⅞	Brist My 1.20	546	28	70⅝	70	70⅛	— ½
49¼	40¼	BristMy pf 2	9		46	45⅝	46	— ¼
16	12⅝	BritPet .43e	402	37	15⅞	15⅝	15¾	— ⅛
45⅜	31⅝	Bdwyal .70	89	24	42	41	41	— ⅝
77	53⅝	Bdwyal pf 2	10		71¼	70½	70½	—1¼
31⅝	22⅝	BrkwyGls .72	1	9	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
26⅝	22⅝	BklynUG 1.72	7	11	25	25	25	
11⅞	7⅝	Brown Co	36	16	11⅜	11½	11¾	+ ⅜
43⅜	33½	BrwnGp 1.50	11	11	34⅝	34	34⅝	+ ½
18⅜	11½	BwnShrp .20	12		15	14⅝	14⅝	
36¾	24⅛	BrwnFerr .08	329	41	32⅝	31⅝	32	— ⅛
55⅝	26½	Brunswck .24	45	20	36¾	35½	36⅝	
35	25½	BrushW .43e	18	11	31⅝	29¾	30⅛	+ ⅛
30	22¼	Bucy Er 1.20	33	11	25⅞	25½	25⅞	+ ⅛
19½	13½	uddB Co .10e	56	6	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	— ⅜
12⅛	7⅛	Budget Ind	42	12	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ¼
47¼	25⅝	BuffForg 1.20	9	13	28⅝	28	28⅝	+1
19⅞	13⅝	BulovaW .60	21	16	19	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
14	8⅛	BunkrRa .02e	94	24	10¼	9⅞	10	— ⅛
42⅝	28⅝	BunkR pf1.50	5		33⅝	33½	33⅝	— ¼
40	30	Burl Ind 1.40	31	20	38½	38	38⅝	— ⅛
50¼	29	BurlNor 1.50	x87	16	47¼	46⅝	47	+ ⅜
8⅝	7½	BurlNor pf.55	15		8	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
41½	25⅝	Burndy .70	67	20	33⅝	33⅛	33¼	
229½	146	Burrghs .64	152	51	228¼	223⅝	227⅝	+2⅝
13⅝	7	Bush Univ	5		9	9	9	— ¼
		C						
30⅝	23⅝	CabCab 2.12e	29	13	29¼	29	29	
46⅛	33½	CabotCp .70a	14	11	39⅛	39	39⅛	+ ⅛
16	6	Cedence Ind	5	9	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
9	4⅛	Caesars Wrld	127	11	5⅛	4⅝	5	+ ⅜
9⅛	6⅞	Cal Finanl	40	8	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	+ ⅛
13⅛	8¼	Callahn Mng	23	32	10⅝	10¼	10⅛	— ⅛
45¼	21	CampRL .50a	23	35	36⅝	35¼	35⅞	+ ⅜
35⅛	25⅛	CampSp 1.87	103	17	34⅝	34⅝	34½	— ⅛
9⅞	5⅛	Cdn Brew	10	19	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
		Cdn Berw fn	5		5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
17⅛	14⅛	Cdn Pac .70e	130	14	14⅞	15⅛	15⅞	
		Cdn P fn.70e	12		15⅝	15⅝	15⅞	
64¼	48	Cap C Bdctg	22	27	60⅝	60	60⅝	+ ¼
31¾	22¼	CapitHold .23	232	31	30⅝	29⅝	30⅛	
75	58	Carbrun 1.60	7	17	73⅞	72⅝	72¼	+ ⅛
25	19⅝	Carlisle .62	19	12	24	23⅝	23⅝	—¼
85	72	CaroC&Oh 5	z130		80	79	80	
21	11	Caro Frgt .35	67	10	13½	12¾	13½	+ ¾
32½	24	CarePLt 1.25	66	10	30⅛	29⅞	30	
27	18	Carp Tec .80	65	12	23¼	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
31	22½	CarrierCp .42	47	22	29⅝	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅞
18⅝	15⅛	CarrGl 1.22e	3		18	18	18	+ ⅛
31¼	17¼	CartWal .40e	68	15	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
20⅝	16	CastleCke .60	79	12	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
70⅝	46½	CaterTr 1.40	239	20	70	69⅝	69½	+ ⅜
10	5½	Cavngh Com	76	4	6⅝	6	6¼	
7⅝	4⅛	CCl Corp	12		4⅝	4⅛	4⅞	— ⅛
17	22	CecoCorp .97	15	10	26½	25⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
73	33½	CelaneseCp 2	65	12	40⅞	40⅛	40⅛	— ⅛
63⅛	55½	Celan pfA4.50	2		57¼	57½	57⅝	+ ⅛
30	27¼	Cenco Inc .20	68	16	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
38⅝	22⅛	Centex .03e	28	29	28	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
26	21⅛	CenHud 1.52	7	7	24½	24⅛	24½	— ⅛
28¼	22	CenIlLt 1.56	11	9	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
23⅛	16⅝	CenIIPS 1.20	49	11	18⅞	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
26¼	19⅛	CenLaE 1.04	4	14	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	
19⅞	16⅛	CenMPw 1.26	17	12	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	+ ½
53	47½	CenSoWt 2.08	63	16	52	51⅞	51⅞	— ⅜
39⅝	27⅛	Cent Soya 1	11	12	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	+ ⅛
25⅛	16⅝	CenTelUt .56	215	14	24⅛	23⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	12⅝	Cerro Cp .40a	99	10	16⅝	15⅛	16	+ ⅛
26⅛	19½	Cert-teeds.43	115	10	22	21½	21½	— ⅛
59¼	38⅛	Cert-led pf.93	1		43	43	43	— ¼
36⅝	25	Cessna .70b	36	18	33⅝	33¼	33½	+ ⅛
4⅞	2⅛	Chadbrn Inc	213		2⅝	2½	2½	
30½	19	Champint .24	622	13	22½	21⅛	22	— ⅛
31½	21	Chml pf1.20	362		23⅛	22¼	22¾	— ⅞
53	45⅛	ChampS 1.24	26	14	42⅝	42¼	42½	— ½
36⅝	29	Charter NY 2	84	11	35	34⅝	34⅝	
13	10⅛	ChaseFd .60c	62		11¾	11⅛	11⅛	
66¼	52	ChaseManh 2	321	12	56⅝	56⅛	56⅝	+ ⅛
67¾	46½	ChaseT 4.78e	106	14	70	67¼	67⅛	+1⅝
24⅛	15⅛	Checker Mot	9	137	19½	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
18⅞	10⅛	Chelsea .30	37	8	13	12⅝	13	+ ⅜
23½	15⅝	Chomcir n.80	32	11	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	
59½	47⅝	ChemNY 2.88	.04	11	53⅛	53	53⅛	+ ⅛
37⅛	30½	ChesVa 1.60	8	15	37	36½	36⅞	— ⅛
57¼	43⅝	ChesOhio 3e	80	7	51⅝	51	51⅛	— ⅛
92	56⅝	Chesbgh 1.08	72	42	91⅛	89¾	90	—2
11⅜	5½	ChEastII .10e	2	11	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ¼
14	7¼	ChiMilw Cp	11	12	7⅝	7⅛	7⅞	+ ⅛

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25¼	14⅛	Chi Milw pf	15		17	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
48⅜	40½	ChiPneuT 2	16	18	45½	45⅛	45⅜	
29	18	ChRIP ct UP	1		26½	26½	26½	+ ¼
27⅛	18	Ch RI ct NW	17		25⅝	25¼	25¼	—1
11⅞	6⅛	ChocFull .20r	8	25	6½	6⅝	6½	
8¼	4⅛	Chris Craft	49		6½	6⅛	6¼	
24⅞	17	Chromall .60	213	10	20¼	19⅛	19⅛	— ¾
103	78	Chroml pf 5	2		83	83	83	— ½
42⅛	28	Chrysler 1	701	12	42⅝	42⅛	42⅝	+ ⅛
18⅜	1	Chrysler wt	121		17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ¼
25⅞	22	Cl Mlg 2.61e	169	10	25	24⅝	25	+ ⅛
23⅛	19⅝	CinnBell 1.30	9	11	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
26⅞	21⅛	CinnGE 1.64	87	11	25¼	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
119¾	114	CinG pf9.30	z150		117½	117	117	—1½
104¼	99	CinG pf7.44	z30		103½	103½	103½	
61¼	54½	CinGE pf 4	z150		58	57	58	+1
45¼	31½	CinMilac 1.40	3	315	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	— ⅛
54⅝	44⅝	CIT Finl 2	44	12	48⅝	47⅞	48⅛	+1
49⅞	34⅝	CitiesSvc 2.20	220	13	49	48⅛	48⅛	— ⅛
38	28	CitzSoR 2.62a	x58	13	37⅝	36⅞	37⅛	+ ⅜
22⅝	13⅛	CityInvst .54	329	7	16	15⅝	15⅝	
13⅝	3½	CityInv wt	58		4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
39¼	28½	CityInv pf B2	91		30½	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
10½	5	City Strs	6	30	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
60¼	45⅛	Clark Eq 1.50	48	18	54⅝	54⅝	54½	
29⅞	12⅞	Clark Oil .40	128	31	27⅝	26½	27	— ⅞
12⅞	8	CLC Am	14	9	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
67½	53⅛	ClevClif 1.92	2	11	61	61	61	
38⅜	31¾	ClevEllI 2.28	175	11	37¼	36¾	37⅛	+ ¼
105	100	ClvEll pf7.56	110		104½	104⅛	104¼	+ ¼
106½	98¼	ClvEll pf7.40	z500		101⅝	101⅛	101⅜	— ⅛
49⅞	40¾	CloroxCp .52	220	44	50⅝	49	50⅛	+1⅛
24⅛	16⅝	CluetPea .90	16	13	18½	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
92	47⅝	CMI Inv Co	176	55	90½	89⅝	89⅞	— ⅜
27	17¼	CNA Fin .54	271	7	19½	18⅛	18¾	— ¾
34⅝	23	CNA pf A1.10	49		25⅝	24½	24½	—1
55⅛	32¼	Coast St Gas	379	15	33¾	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅞
42	41	CstSGs pf1.83	21		42	41½	42	+ ¼
57⅛	35	CstSGs pf1.19	1		39½	39½	39½	
149⅝	112½	CocaCol 1.64	253	47	148½	147¼	148	— ⅜
33⅞	22¼	CocaBtlg .34	101	30	23¾	23¼	23¼	— ¼
38⅛	23½	Coldwl Bnkr	23	12	26¼	25⅝	26⅛	— ⅛
35	24⅝	Colecolnd .05	82	42	27⅛	27	27⅛	+ ⅛
97¾	57⅞	ColgPal 1.51	103	27	98	96⅞	97¼	+ ⅝
56	50⅞	Colg P pf3.50	z50		54⅞	54⅞	54⅞	— ⅛
32¼	14⅝	CollinsAik .56	47	12	18⅝	18	18	— ⅜
27¼	13⅝	Collins Rad	132		25¼	24¼	24⅝	— ⅝
67⅝	49	ColnlPenn .15	396	67	66⅞	66¼	66⅛	— ⅛
36⅝	18⅛	ColonStr 1	214	9	22½	20¼	21	+ ⅝
25½	15⅝	Colt Ind .60	62	14	21	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
55⅛	48⅛	Colt In pf4.25	3		54	54	54	
23	19¼	Colt In pf1.60	7		21½	21	21½	+ ⅜
63	45½	CBS 1.46	243	19	52	51⅝	52	+ ⅜
42¼	31¼	CBS pf 1	11		35½	35	35¼	
35⅛	27	ColuGas 1.82	90	10	32⅛	31¾	32⅛	+ ¼
14⅞	8⅞	Colum Plct	44		9½	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
30¼	25⅞	ColSoOh 1.92	48	11	28⅞	28⅝	28⅞	
75½	57⅝	CmbEn 1.45	306	16	59	58¼	58¼	— ⅛
67½	51½	CmbE pf1.70	3		53⅝	52½	52½	—1
29½	16½	ComlSolv .40	21	28	18	17⅝	17⅞	+ ⅛
40⅛	37	ComwEd 2.20	159	11	36⅝	35	36½	+ ⅜
14¾	10⅝	ComEd A wt	2		12	12	12	
12⅞	10¼	ComEd B wt	21		12⅛	11⅞	12	
28¼	26⅛	ComwEd pf 2	10		27⅝	27½	27½	— ⅛
27¼	24⅝	ComE pf1.90	27		26¼	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
25¼	21½	ComE pf1.42	5		23⅝	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
18⅞	8⅛	CmwlOil 18t	292	21	10	9⅛	9⅞	— ⅛
31⅞	21¾	ComO pf1.72	52		22⅝	22¼	22¼	+ ⅛
10¼	4⅛	Comput Sci	70		5½	5¼	5⅛	+ ⅛
28⅛	13½	Complg Soft	26	11	15	14½	14⅞	— ¼
75⅞	52	Comsat .56	170	23	58⅝	57¼	57¼	—1½
26½	21	ConeMill 1.08	19	8	24½	24⅛	24¼	— ⅛
31⅝	22½	ConnMt 1.89e	71	14	25	24⅝	24⅞	— ⅛
39⅝	24	Conrac .60	9	19	31⅞	31⅝	31⅞	+ ⅛
27½	24	Con Edis 1.80	230	10	26	25¼	25⅞	— ⅛
90½	81⅛	Con Edis pf 6	7		82⅛	82⅛	82⅛	+ ⅛
71½	64⅝	Con Edis pf 5	11		67	66⅝	66⅞	+ ⅛
48	33⅛	ConsFds 1.30	162	18	46⅞	46	46⅛	+ ⅜
121	90½	Con Fd pf4.50	16		114¼	112¼	114¼	+2
23⅛	18	Con Frght .52	161	11	23⅛	22⅞	23⅛	— ⅛
32	26¾	ConNatG 2.03	154	10	32	31⅝	31¾	+ ¼
33	26¼	Cons Power 2	273	10	29½	29⅛	29¼	— ⅛
104½	99½	ConPw pf7.72	z10		104	104	104	+1
68	59½	ConPw pf4.50	z450		62½	61½	61½	
60½	55	ConPw pf4.16	z200		57½	57½	57½	
28⅛	15	Cont Air Lin	233	17	16¼	15½	15¾	— ⅜
34⅞	27	Cont Can 1.60	115	11	33⅝	30	30⅝	+ ¾
66¾	63½	Ct Can pf4.25	z10		66¼	66¼	65¼	
8⅛	4⅛	Cont Copp	28		5⅛	5	5	
16½	12⅝	CtCop pf1.25	z110		13⅝	13½	13¾	+ ¼
48	37¾	Conti Corp 2	173	9	43¼	42¾	43⅛	
53½	45⅛	Ct Cp pfA2.50	7		49	48	48⅝	— ¼
52½	46	Ct Cp pfB2.50	2		48¼	47¾	48¼	+ ½
34½	19	Cont IIR 2.07e	30	12	25⅝	25⅝	25¼	
24⅞	10¼	Continv .16t	44	19	14⅝	14	14	— ¼
15¼	10⅝	ConMtg 1.12e	182	13	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	+ ⅛
42⅝	25⅝	Cont Oil 1.50	466	14	42⅝	42	42⅝	+ ¾
59	36¼	Cont Oil pf 2	6		59⅝	59	59⅝	+ ¾
16½	10⅞	Cont Stl .40	11	11	15⅛	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
27	19½	Cont Tel .84	2339	16	24⅝	24¼	24⅝	+ ⅜
79⅝	42½	Control Data	288	16	59⅝	57⅛	58¼	—1½
60	54½	CnDat pf4.50	z90		56½	56⅛	56⅛	— ¼
35⅛	29⅝	Conwood 1.93	7	9	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	+ ⅜
23⅞	12⅝	Cook Unit .33	48	7	14⅛	13⅞	14	
37½	18½	Cooper In .80	98	18	37	36⅛	37	+ ⅛
102	77	CoopInd pfA5	3		100½	99½	100½	—1½
66¾	11⅞	Coopl pfB2.50	1		65	65	65	
34¾	25⅝	CooperL 4.73t	125	37	31⅛	30¼	30⅞	— ⅜
22¼	15⅝	CooprTR .79e	8	11	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	+ ½
22¼	18¾	CoopT pf1.25	4		20⅝	20	20⅝	+1¼
52	36⅜	Copeland .70	11	19	52	51½	51½	— ⅛
30¾	15¾	Copp Rnge	63		19⅝	18	19⅝	+ ⅝
32½	18⅜	Copw Stl 1.28	34	8	29⅝	28⅛	28⅞	— ⅜
275¼	183	CorGlW 2.50a	54	42	273	269½	273	+1
30¼	22	Cousin 2.02e	14	14	30⅛	33	30	
13⅛	8⅝	Cowles Com	56	24	9⅝	9⅝	9½	+ ⅛
51	37⅛	Cox Bdcst .30	46	24	40¼	39	40	+1⅛
36¼	28⅛	CPC Inf 1.77	129	12	33½	33⅛	33⅛	+ ½
24⅞	16	CraneCo .80a	17	10	20⅞	20⅛	20¾	+ ⅛
39½	22⅝	CredFin .76	2	13	28½	22½	28½	
38⅛	31	CrockNtl 1.66	65	10	32¾	32⅛	32⅛	
25½	17	CromoK .80	33	17	19⅞	18¾	19⅛	+ ¾
28	17⅞	CrousHnd .54	25	21	28¼	27⅞	28⅛	+1⅛
27½	18½	Crown Cork	72	17	26⅞	26½	25⅞	— ⅛
34½	24½	Crwnzell 1.20	78	13	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
43¼	28½	CTS Corp .50	37	14	38¼	38	38	— ⅛
23⅞	14	Culligan .30	23	21	17	16½	16⅝	— ⅛
69⅞	48⅛	CumEng .80a	35	39	59⅞	58⅝	58⅞	— ¼
16½	8⅛	Cunn Drug	9	14	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
57¼	13⅝	CurtissWri	149	48	35⅛	33⅛	33⅝	—1½
73	17⅛	CurtissWr A	1		41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	—2¼
54½	35	Cutler H 1.28	155	18	50½	50	50	— ⅛
27	15⅝	CyclopsCp 1	45	18	25	24¼	24½	— ¼
39⅝	25¾	Cyprus Min 1	37	18	32⅝	32½	32⅝	+ ⅜
		D						
70⅝	48	Damon Corp	107	54	62⅝	62	62	— ⅛
12⅛	8	Dan River	97	34	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
42¼	32⅛	DanaCp 1.36	138	11	41	40½	40⅛	+ ⅜
57⅝	46¼	Dart Ind .30b	234	20	47⅛	46⅝	47⅛	+ ⅛
60	47⅝	Dart Ind pf 2	34		48⅛	47⅛	47⅛	— ⅛
22½	16⅞	DaycoCp 1.14	14	7	19⅞	19½	19⅞	+ ⅜
25⅛	14⅛	Daylin .24	51	9	16⅞	16⅛	16⅞	+ ⅛
37⅞	23⅛	DaylnHud .54	35	16	24½	25⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
26⅜	21⅛	DaytnPL 1.56	135	12	25	23⅞	25	+1¼
164⅞	98	DPL pfD 7.48	z110		101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	
31¼	15½	DeanWitt .43	12	6	18	17⅛	17¼	— ¼
48	35⅛	Deere Co 1.08	410	11	44	42⅛	43⅛	— ⅜
19⅞	15⅛	DelmarP 1.16	540	10	16⅞	16⅛	16½	
27⅝	19⅛	Del Mnlc 1.10	258	11	23¼	22½	22¾	— ½
67½	45⅛	Delta Air .50	475	23	61½	60⅛	60¼	— ¾
11⅛	7⅛	Deltec Inl	9	4	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	
44½	19⅛	Dellona Corp	52	10	24⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅜
47⅛	29½	DennMfg .70	34	13	38⅞	37⅛	38⅛	— ⅛
31	23	DennMfg pf 1	1		27½	27½	27½	
20½	10⅛	Dennyinc .04	577	33	20½	20¼	20⅝	+ ¼
52⅞	33⅛	Delsplyinf 1	15	23	40⅛	40½	40⅜	+ ⅜
75	62½	Dereco pf A	2		68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	
76	61½	Dereco pf B	1		68	68	68	— ½
28½	12¼	DeSoloInc .40	69	17	15⅞	15⅛	15⅞	+ ⅛
22¼	19½	DetEdls 1.40	83	10	21½	21	21	— ½
120	113	Det Ed pf9.32	z100		118¾	118½	118½	— ½
104	96½	Det Ed pf7.45	z570		100	99½	100	
86⅝	76	Det Ed pf5.50	2		82¼	82¼	82¼	+ ⅛
26¾	16⅛	Dexter Cp .25	7	22	22¼	21¾	21¾	— ¼
20⅝	15	Dial Finl .54	8	11	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
43⅝	31⅝	DiamInlt 1.80	145	10	34⅝	32⅝	34	+ ⅝
22	17	Diam Sham 1	391	15	23	21⅞	23	+1½
32	29	Dia Sh pfC 2	6		31½	31	31	+ ¼
17⅞	15⅛	DiaS pf D1.20	36		17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	+ ¼
13⅞	7⅛	Dictaphn .07e	84	50	12⅞	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
55¼	33½	Diebold .40b	158	26	46⅝	45½	46¼	+ ¾
17¼	12¼	DiGlorg .60	49	9	13½	12⅞	12⅞	— ½
103	69½	Digital Equip	261	63	97⅝	93½	97⅛	+3⅛
14⅝	8¼	Dillnghm .40	7	18	10¼	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
32¼	24½	Dilling pf A 2	4		29	28½	29	+ ½
31½	25⅛	Dilling pf B 2	2		27¾	27¾	27¾	— ½
39⅝	29½	Dillon .80b	11	23	38⅝	38⅛	38⅝	+ ⅛
247	132¼	DisneyW .24	306	78	238⅛	229	229	—8½
123⅞	105¼	Disney wt	102		119¼	115½	115½	—3⅝
28	15⅛	Disston .05e	123	14	18	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅜
49⅝	33½	DistSeag 70	16	24	47⅝	47¼	47¼	— ½
9⅝	3½	Diversd Ind	39		3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
30	25⅛	DivrMgc 2.68e	150	10	28⅞	28⅝	28⅞	+ ¼
30	23	DrPepper .22	165	71	30	29⅛	30	
80	54	DomeMn .80a	23	27	69⅝	68⅛	69	
9⅛	8	DomkFd .63e	191		9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	
13¼	9⅛	DonLJen .10c	62	11	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
28	18½	Donnelley .48	61	16	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
39¼	19⅝	Doric Cp .32	21	10	25	24⅝	25	+ ⅛
26½	13	Dorr Oliver	16	17	16⅛	16⅛	16¼	
17⅞	10¾	Dorsey .10	1	8	12½	12¼	12½	
106⅞	78	DowChm 1.80	151	26	105⅛	104⅛	105	+ ¾
13⅞	4⅝	DPF Inc	37		6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+ ¼
36⅝	25½	DravoCp 1.40	10	11	29¼	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅛
48⅞	30⅛	DressInd 1.40	630	17	50⅝	49⅛	50⅞	+2⅛
49⅝	36¼	Dress pf 2.20	78		51⅞	50	51½	+1⅝
44⅞	33⅛	Dressr pfB 2	100		46⅝	44½	46⅛	+1⅞
24⅛	21	DrexlB 2.08e	38		23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	+ ⅛
28	14⅛	Dreyfus Cp 1	31	8	16⅝	16¼	16¼	
25⅛	21	Duke Pw 1.40	270	12	23	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
114½	108⅞	Duke pf8.70	z120		113	112½	113	+1
111	104	Duke pf8.20	z360		108	107	107	—1
103	91½	Duke pf6.75	2		99⅝	99⅛	99⅛	+ ⅛
81⅞	63	DunBrd 1.40a	139	30	78⅛	77⅛	78⅛	+ ½
23¼	11½	Duplan Corp	54	38	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+ ⅛
187½	144⅛	duPont 5.45e	366	22	188	185⅛	186	—1⅝
73½	65¼	duPont pf4.50	10		70½	70½	70½	
57	51½	duPont pf3.50	1		55	55	55	+ ¼
26⅛	22½	Duq Lt 1.66	144	10	23⅞	23⅜	23⅞	+ ¼
100	95⅝	Duqsn pf7.20	z210		99⅝	99	99½	+1
33⅞	26½	DuqLt 4pf 2	z30		27½	27½	27½	— ½
25½	13½	Dymoin .10e	49	18	23⅞	23⅛	23⅛	+ ½
10⅝	1⅝	vlDynom Am	61		2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	— ¼
		E						
37½	25¼	EaglePic .94	516	10	27⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅞
20⅞	15⅛	EascoCp .50b	28	9	16⅞	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
31⅛	19⅞	East Air Lin	193	13	21	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
38½	19½	EastGas .69t	210	18	22⅞	22	22⅞	+ ½
23½	19⅜	East Util 1.50	8	11	22½	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
153¼	93¼	EasKod 1.08a	298	48	148⅝	147⅛	148⅛	— ⅛
50	39½	Eaton 1.50a	87	10	41¼	40½	40⅞	— ⅛
48⅞	39⅝	Eaton pf1.19	2		40½	40⅛	40⅛	+ ⅛
44⅞	29¼	Echlin Mf .32	40	37	41	39¾	41	+1
43½	25⅛	EckrdJk .14a	37	52	41⅝	40⅛	41⅛	+ ⅜
44⅞	26½	EckrdNC .34	8	85	41	40⅝	41	— ⅛
49¾	36⅝	EdisnBr 1.04	6	17	46⅝	46⅛	46⅝	— ⅛
28⅞	15½	EG&G .10	37	31	18½	18	18	— ⅛
13½	5⅛	Elect Assoc	82	30	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	
65¾	42⅝	Electn Data	11	50	56⅛	55⅛	55⅛	— ⅝
8½	3⅝	El Mem Mag	29		5⅝	5⅛	5¼	
11½	5⅛	EWMag pf	3		8⅝	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
7⅛	•	Elgin Nat	10		5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
39	18⅛	Elbir Ind	30	16	19⅞	19½	19½	— ⅛
21¼	16⅝	ElPasoNG 1	272	8	20½	20	20¼	— ⅛

—1972— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	P/E	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
39⅝	30⅝	ElraCo 1.28	8	10	33½	33⅛	33½	
96⅛	77⅛	EmerEl 1.25	311	34	92	91	92	+1½
61⅞	39	EmeryAir .52	19	65	61⅛	61¼	62¼	+ ¼
17⅛	12½	Emeryin .31	54	22	17½	16⅞	16⅞	— ¼
40	28	Emhart 1.20b	35	11	32½	32	32½	+ ⅜
6	4	EMI Ltd .16e	43	18	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
30	26⅝	EmpDist 1.88	2	11	27⅝	27¼	27⅛	— ⅛
8	6½	EmpD 5pf.50	z200		6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ½
16½	11⅝	EmpFin .68t	14	7	13½	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅜
21⅜	10½	Empire Gas	38	14	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
32¼	21¼	EnglhMin .40	82	20	26¼	26	26	— ⅛
9⅝	5⅞	Ennis Busn	64	15	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
55	46¼	Envirotch Cp	31	37	51	50⅛	50⅞	+ ⅜
23⅞	19½	Equimrk .97h	6	8	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	
36⅛	30⅝	EquitGs 2.40	15	10	35⅝	35⅛	35⅝	+ ⅛
31¾	26⅝	EquitLf 2.31e	93	13	30	29⅛	30	+1
46½	31⅝	EquityFd .10e	217	12	35⅛	34⅞	34⅞	—1½
40	28⅝	ESB Inc 1.28	54	13	32	31⅛	31⅞	— ⅛
16	9⅝	Esquire .30	14	8	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
53¼	43	Essexlnt 1.20	8	13	52	51¾	52	
14⅛	7⅛	Esterline .30	x22	25	8⅝	7⅝	8⅛	+ ⅛
32⅝	23	EthylCp .90	63	7	31⅝	30⅞	30¼	—1⅛
48	36⅝	Ethyl pf2.40	25		47⅞	46¾	47	— ⅞
28⅝	19½	EvanPd .30b	424	15	24⅝	23⅞	23⅞	+ ⅛
22½	16⅝	ExCellO .80	57	25	22	21⅞	21½	— ⅜
28⅛	15⅛	Extendcare	322	15	16⅝	16	16	— ⅛
90⅛	68	Exxon 3.80e	491	13	90⅝	89¼	90¼	+ ⅝
		F						
20⅝	12½	Fabrtge .40	165	11	14⅞	14½	14½	— ⅛
40⅞	25⅛	FactorA .60	205	26	40⅞	40½	40½	— ¼
56⅛	26½	Fairch Cam	417	117	57⅝	55	57⅛	+1
14⅛	7	Fair Ind .30e	38	7	10⅝	10½	10½	
20¼	11⅛	Fairmont .50	17	12	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
24½	16⅛	Fairmnt pf 1	1		18	18	18	
10½	5⅛	Falstaff .10e	38		5⅛	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
14⅛	11	FamlyFin .60	40	9	13⅛	13	13¼	— ¼
15½	10¼	Fansteel Inc	23	20	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+ ⅛
16⅛	9	Far West Fin	27	14	14⅞	14¼	14¼	
30½	10⅝	Farah Mfg	77		12⅝	11⅞	12	
46⅛	25⅛	Fedders .50	484	176	34¼	33⅛	33½	— ½
32½	22⅝	Federal 1.30	8	12	33	32	33	+ ⅜
32⅛	26½	FedMog 1.80	20	12	30⅞	30⅛	30⅞	+ ⅛
27¼	17½	FedN Mtg .36	592	9	19⅝	18⅞	18⅞	— ½
28⅝	22½	FedPapBd 1	11	12	25½	25⅝	25½	
21½	17¼	F Pap pf1.20	3		18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
24⅝	23	F Pap pf1.15	z100		24	24	24	
18	10	FedSign S .30	17	27	11⅛	10⅞	11	
59	43⅝	FedDStr 1.04	141	24	56⅝	55¼	56¼	— ⅛
51⅛	31⅛	Ferro Cp .76	20	15	46⅝	46½	46⅝	+ ⅛
28⅝	15	Fibrebrd 76	40	10	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	+ ⅛
36	23½	FidMtg 2.98e	84	11	36⅛	35⅝	36⅛	+ ⅝
47⅞	38⅞	FldUBn 2.30b	6	10	46⅛	46¼	46¼	+ ⅛
26⅞	25	FieldclM 1.40	17	11	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞	
32⅛	20⅝	Flltrol 1.40	39	15	22⅞	22	22	— ⅜
29⅞	16½	FinFed 1.04t	28	11	26⅛	26⅛	26½	
27	20⅝	Firestont .86	2260	10	25⅛	25	25⅛	+ ½
34⅞	23½	FstChrt 1.50t	990	16	31	30⅛	31	+ ⅝
62⅞	35⅝	FstChl Cl.67	98	15	60⅛	59⅞	59⅞	— ⅛
29⅝	22¼	FstMtg 2.25e	48	11	27¼	27½	27½	
50	39⅝	FstNBos 1.62	31	13	45⅝	44⅝	45⅛	— ⅛
80¼	43⅝	FstNCity 1.32	596	23	81½	80⅛	81¼	+1
42	32¼	FstNStBnc 2	4	9	35⅛	34⅝	35⅛	+ ⅜
36½	19½	FstNatStr.	16		21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅜
52⅞	36	FstPenn 1.20	43	17	52	51⅝	51⅝	
29⅛	23	FstPaM 2.11e	47	11	26⅝	26½	26½	
13¼	11⅛	FstUnRE .92	9	16	12⅝	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
14⅛	9⅛	FstVaBks .44	92	15	14½	14	14	
42⅝	31½	FstWisB 1.66	2	10	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅛
69⅛	43⅛	Fischbch .84	14	26	68⅞	68¼	68⅞	+ ⅜
23⅛	15⅛	FshrFds .20r	34	12	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
20⅝	9⅛	Fisher Scl .16	63	16	11¼	10¾	10¾	— ½
49½	21⅝	Fleet Ent .12	97	20	25⅝	24½	24½	—1⅛
15⅛	10	Fleming .50	18	10	12	11⅛	11⅞	— ⅛
35½	23⅛	Flintkote 1	78	9	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	+ ⅛
94	71	Flint pfA 4.50	z10		74	74	74	+ ¾
44	32½	Flint pfB 2.25	3		35⅛	35½	35½	— ½
39	28⅝	FlaE Coast	2	16	29⅞	29⅝	29⅞	
24¼	16½	Fla Gas .62	80	11	21⅞	21½	21½	— ⅛
54¾	35⅜	Fla Pow 1.74	226	13	47	45⅛	46	— ⅝
44⅞	28	FlaPwLt 1.10	132	14	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	
44⅞	25	FlaSteel 1.08	13	7	29⅝	28⅞	29⅛	— ⅜
35	17½	FluorCp 1.09t	59	48	34⅝	34⅛	34⅝	— ⅛
60	47¾	Fluor pfB 3	8		60	59	57	
44⅞	24¼	Fly Tigr 1.48t	383	15	39⅛	38¼	39⅛	+ ½
50⅞	27⅛	FlyTgr pf1.20	128		45½	44½	45⅛	
28⅞	21⅛	FMC Cp 85	167	12	23⅝	22⅞	23⅛	— ⅜
42½	35½	FMC pf2.25	7		39⅛	38½	38½	— ⅛
17¼	8⅛	FdFair .42r	21		9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛
14	10⅛	Foote CB .60	23	13	12⅝	12⅛	12⅞	+ ⅛
13¼	7⅛	Foote Min	11		8¼	8	8¼	+ ⅛
24¼	14⅛	FooteMin pf	18		15⅞	15½	15⅞	+ ⅜
83⅛	61	FordM 2.70	1656	9	83⅝	79½	80⅝	+ ½
28	18½	ForMc Ks .84	157	9	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	— ½
45⅝	33⅝	FMcK pf1.80	36		35⅝	34½	34½	— ⅛
60	45½	FtHowP .54	121	32	60⅛	60	60	+ ⅜
25¼	19½	Fost Whl .80	27	11	23⅝	23	23	— ½
19¼	15¼	Fost Whl pf	72	7	18⅝	18½	18½	
41⅞	23	Foxboro .40	13	33	30⅝	30⅛	30⅝	+ ⅛
25⅝	19⅛	FranklnM .20	166	27	22⅛	21¼	21⅞	— ⅞
19⅞	13	Frank Str .43	28	9	15	14½	15	+ ⅜
29⅝	17⅜	FreepMin .80	168	28	28¼	27⅝	27⅝	
45⅞	33⅛	Fruehf 1.70	93	11	34⅛	33⅝	33⅛	— ⅝
27⅝	16⅝	Fuquain .83t	90	10	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
		G						
32¼	22¼	Gable Ind	9	11	25	24⅝	25	+ ½
15	5½	GAC Corp	65		5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
27	19⅛	GAF Corp .40	292	12	21½	20⅞	21⅛	— ⅜
33⅞	25⅝	GAF pf 1.20	6		28	27⅞	28	— ⅛
44	25⅛	Gam Sko 1.30	63	9	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	
44½	28½	GamS pf 1.75	3		35	35⅛	35	+ ⅛
43⅝	26⅝	GamS pf 1.60	5		34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	+ ⅛
41⅞	32⅛	Gannett .25	40	33	38	37⅞	38	
30⅝	25	GordDen .69	30	19	26⅛	26¼	26¼	— ½
23¼	17	Garlock .84	8	10	19⅞	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
18⅝	15	Gas Svc 1.12	20	12	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	7⅞	Gateway Ind	34	8	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
14⅞	7½	GCA Corp	61	43	11½	11⅛	11½	— ⅛
16⅝	13⅛	Gemini Cap	48		16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
14⅞	13⅝	Geminin .56a	17		14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
30¼	22⅛	GnAlnv 1.70e	45		29⅛	28⅛	29⅛	
56⅞	30⅞	GAmOil .60b	10	18	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	— ⅛
55	38⅞	GATran 1.68	258	14	43	42⅛	42⅛	— ⅛
69½	52	GATrn pf2.50	3		53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	
15⅝	13⅝	GenBanc .70	11	7	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	
28⅝	19	Gen Battery	51	11	26⅞	26⅛	25½	— ½
20	13	GnCable .80	248	13	16⅛	15⅛	16	
26⅛	16⅝	Gen Cig 1.20	14	12	20⅝	20⅝	20⅞	+ ⅛
35⅝	13⅛	Gn Devel .63t	30	7	13⅝	13	13⅛	— ⅛
34⅝	22⅝	Gen Dynam	28	11	26⅝	25	26⅛	— ⅛
74⅝	58⅝	GenElec 1.40	513	26	74⅝	73⅝	73⅞	+ ⅛
10⅝	7	G Firpts .05e	2		7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
36⅜	23⅝	GenFood 1.40	365	13	30	29⅝	30	
21⅞	12⅛	Gen Host	56	14	13⅝	13	13⅝	+ ⅛
32⅞	20⅛	Gen Inst .50t	319	27	27	25⅝	27	+1⅛
42⅛	36	GenInstr pf 3	6		40½	40	40½	+ ½
49⅞	33⅛	GnMedic .10e	28	40	44⅛	43⅝	43⅝	— ⅛
67⅞	38⅝	GenMills 1	59	24	65⅝	64	64	—1⅝
113	68	G Mill pf1.75	4		110⅛	110⅛	110⅛	—1
84⅛	71⅛	GenMot 4.45e	969	11	82⅛	81⅝	81⅝	— ⅜
82½	73⅞	GenMot 5cl 5	2		75⅞	75⅞	75⅞	
61⅞	54⅝	GMot pf 3.75	15		58⅛	57½	57½	— ⅛
33	19⅝	GenPort .83	62	11	15½	19	19	— ⅛
24	20⅛	G PubUt 1.60	244	10	22⅛	22	22½	— ⅛
9	6⅝	Gen Refract	23		7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
59⅛	34	GenSignal .65	39	23	54⅞	54⅛	54⅞	— ⅛
10	4	Gen Stl Ind	24		4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
33	25⅛	GnTel El 1.40	617	11	33⅛	29⅝	30⅛	— ½
43½	37⅞	GTelEl pf2.50	3		42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	+ ⅛
28	18	GTFla pf1.30	z150		19	18⅞	19	+ ⅛
32⅝	24⅝	Gen Tire 1b	169	8	28⅛	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
33⅞	13⅝	Genesco .68	82	29	15½	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
18⅛	13⅛	Genstor .70	10	11	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	+ ⅛
50⅛	36½	GenuinPt .46	321	39	45⅛	44⅛	45⅛	+ ⅛
50½	36	GaPacif .80b	520	16	37⅛	36	36⅞	—1⅛
106½	100	GaPow pf7.72	z200		105	105	105	— ½
43	25½	Gerber 1.35	45	12	27⅝	27⅛	27½	
99¼	66	GettyO 1.17e	219	23	95	94⅝	95	— ⅛
20½	18	GettyO pf1.20	4		20	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
17½	13⅛	GlenPC .80	6	9	16½	16⅛	16½	+ ⅛
35	20⅝	GlbFin 1.12t	33	12	33⅛	32⅞	33⅛	— ⅛
15⅝	8⅞	Gldd Lewis	29		11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
33⅛	21⅛	GlffdHill .43e	1	11	26	26	26	
32⅛	20⅝	Gilbert Flex	33	21	30⅞	30⅛	30½	— ⅛
66⅝	39¼	Gillette 1.40	279	26	64⅞	63⅝	64⅛	+ ⅞
31⅞	20	Gimbel Br 1	37	14	23	21⅝	21⅝	—1⅛
32⅝	14	Ginos Inc	39	30	29⅞	29⅛	29⅞	+ ⅜
43⅛	31	GleasnWk .44	5	25	32½	32½	32½	— ⅛
26⅝	16¼	Global Marin	841	21	23⅝	21⅝	23⅝	+2
40	25⅛	Globe Un .60	7	14	32	31⅛	32	+ ⅛
27⅞	14½	GoldnWt Fin	62	18	25⅛	24½	25	
32¼	23⅝	Goodrich 1	71	10	28⅛	28¼	28⅝	— ⅛
33½	26½	Goodyr .88	217	11	30½	30⅛	30½	
30⅛	19½	GorJwlyA .24	47	18	22⅞	21⅞	22⅞	+ ⅛
40⅛	29⅞	Gould Inc .94	40	13	34	33½	33½	— ½
30⅝	24⅛	Grace 1.50	123	13	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	—
22⅝	16½	GranbyM .60	11	15	20⅞	20⅛	20⅝	+ ⅛
22	13⅛	GrandUn .80	65	11	16⅝	15⅛	16¼	— ⅛
26½	18⅝	Granitvile 1	14	10	25⅛	24½	24½	
48⅛	34⅝	Grant W 1.50	127	17	42⅛	41⅝	41⅞	—1½
41⅞	22	GrayDrg 1.20	104	12	28	26	27⅞	+2⅛
38⅝	28½	GtAMtg 2.67e	54	13	37⅝	37	37¼	— ⅛
22	15⅝	Grt AtlPac	342		15⅛	15⅛	15⅝	— ⅛
39⅛	28½	GtLkDr 1.20a	2	11	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	
11⅛	9⅛	GtNorir 1.10e	15	9	10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
57	43½	GtNoNek 1.60	25	16	52⅝	50⅝	51⅝	—1⅝
28	23	GNN pfB 1.60	6		25	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
35	24	GlWnFin .30e	228	14	33¼	33	33¼	
19⅛	6⅛	Gt Wn Unit	28		8⅛	7⅝	8	— ⅛
21⅛	12⅛	GWU pf1.88k	23		18⅞	18¼	18⅝	— ⅛
6⅞	3⅛	Gtr Wash Inv	12		4½	4⅛	4½	+ ⅛
30¼	22	GreenGiant 1	23	10	24	23½	23⅞	+ ⅜
22⅞	16⅝	Greyhd 1.04	744	10	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
8⅝	4½	Greyhnd wt	90		4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
26½	13⅛	Grollcr .90	72	9	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
17⅞	9⅛	Grumman	31		10⅞	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
48⅝	34⅝	GuarMl 4.20e	46	11	46⅛	45⅛	46⅝	+ ⅝
59⅛	41½	GlfLfHld .81e	87	11	54⅝	53⅝	53⅝	— ⅛
30	22	Gulf Oil 1.50	2349	11	26⅝	26	26	— ⅛
10⅝	5⅛	Gulf Resrce	33		9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
15¼	7½	GlfRes pfA	3		12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
16⅞	9⅝	GfRe pfB.32k	x1		14⅛	14½	14½	— ⅛
24½	17⅛	GlfStUtl 1.04	258	14	22	21⅛	22¼	— ½
64½	58½	GulfSU pf4.40	z100		62	62	62	+ ½
44½	V—	GulfWn .64	106	9	34⅛	33⅛	33⅛	—
15⅛	8½	GlfWnInd wt	50		10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
81½	58	GulfW pf 3.87	3		65⅝	64⅝	64⅝	— ⅝
76⅝	67¼	GulfW pf5.75	9		76½	76	76¼	+ ⅛
13¼	8	Gulton Ind	51		8⅞	8¼	8½	— ½
		H						
39⅝	34⅛	HackWat 2.36	2	12	37¾	37¼	37¾	
26	18½	Hall Print .80	18	7	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	— ⅜
154⅞	67⅝	Halliburt 1.05	239	41	155⅛	151½	151½	—1½
20⅝	13⅛	HamPap .50	60	49	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	+ ⅛
16⅝	8⅛	Hammnd .40	15	14	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ¼
42⅛	10½	Handlmn .68	114	12	14⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
19⅞	14⅝	Hand Har .72	6	15	17⅛	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
22⅝	16	HanesCp .60	69	9	17¾	17½	17½	— ½
60¼	47⅛	HannaM 1.35	17	24	58⅞	58⅝	58⅝	— ⅛
47	3	Harcourt 1	37	13	35⅛	34⅝	34⅞	— ⅛
21⅛	16	Hardecs .16	166	26	20⅝	19⅝	20⅛	+ ⅞
28⅞	18⅝	Harnlschig 1	12	8	24½	24⅛	24½	+ ⅜
59	44⅝	Harris Int 1	13	22	47	46⅛	47	+ ⅛
25¼	18½	Harsco Cp 1	9	9	21	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
32½	23¼	HartSMrx .80	78	18	27½	27⅛	27	— ⅛
22⅛	18¼	Hayes Albn 1	11	9	18⅛	18½	18½	
13⅝	6⅝	Hazeltine	7	114	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
24	4⅝	HCA Ind	11		23⅛	22½	22⅛	— ⅛
63	36⅛	HlhTex .18e	14	34	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	— ⅜
20	13	HeclaM .33t	33	30	16⅛	15⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
47½	37⅛	HeinzHJ 1.04	138	14	43⅛	42⅝	43⅛	+ ⅛
39½	27⅛	HelenaRu .76	14	16	32⅝	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅛
8⅝	5¼	Helene Curt	54	65	6	5⅝	5⅝	
41	24⅛	Heller Int .80	251	18	36⅝	35½	36⅛	+ ¾

—1972— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	P/E	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
24⅝	14¼	HelmePd .50	3	10	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅜
33⅛	28⅛	Helmor Payn	286	20	35⅛	32⅝	34½	+2
4⅞	2⅛	Hemisph Cap	12		3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
7⅞	6⅛	Hem Inc .50e	8		7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	+ ⅛
74⅞	52½	Hercule 1.25e	80	22	75⅛	74⅛	75	+ ⅜
23¼	21⅛	HershF 1.10	113	15	23⅞	23⅛	23⅝	— ⅛
65⅛	48⅛	Heublein .92	148	29	57⅝	56¼	57	—1⅝
89⅛	45⅛	HuwPack .20	160	62	88⅛	86⅛	87⅛	—1
14⅞	6⅝	High Voltge	24		8½	8⅛	8⅛	—
60	31⅛	HiltonHotl 1	45	20	41⅛	41	41	— ½
6⅝	3⅝	HMW Ifd	48		5⅝	5¼	5¼	
37	35	Hobart Mfg	10	28	36½	36¼	36½	
38	27⅝	HoernWal .97	69	15	38	37⅛	37⅝	+ ⅜
31⅞	16	Hoff Electrn	29	14	20	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
35⅝	36⅛	Holdyinn .27	371	28	40⅛	39⅛	39⅛	— ⅛
82⅛	56½	HolldyA 1.70t	1		58⅛	58⅛	58⅛	—
19¼	13	HollySug .80e	3	10	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
30⅝	18	Homestke .40	46	21	24⅞	24½	24½	+ ½
170⅝	115½	Honywll 1.40	62	33	135⅞	133⅛	134½	
44½	32	HoovrBl 1.20	16	13	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	
44¼	11¼	Horizon Cp	106	3	15	14⅛	14⅛	—
30¼	18⅛	Hospit Affil	46	18	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	—
45½	30½	HospAm .06e	175	33	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	+
42¼	21½	Host Intl .36	66	22	24⅞	24	24	—1
16⅛	12⅛	Houdall .60a	46	11	16	15⅛	15⅛	—
25½	15⅛	HougMiff .48	9	14	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	—
25⅞	6	House Fabric	154	15	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	—
40	33⅛	HousehF .86	267	14	33⅞	33⅛	33⅛	—
64½	55½	HousF pf2.50	7		57	57	57	
89⅞	73½	HousF pf2.37	46		77	76⅛	77	+
56⅛	42⅛	HousLP 1.40	88	16	50	49⅛	50	
64	38½	HouNGas .69	22	22	64⅝	63⅝	63⅝	—
67	48⅛	HouG pf2.50	42		68	67	68	+1
34½	22⅞	HowJohn .16	160	40	34⅞	33⅛	34⅛	+
18⅛	12⅛	Howmet .70	157	10	13⅞	13⅛	13⅛	+
22⅛	19⅛	Hubbd 1.49e	33	13	21⅞	20⅛	20⅞	+
26⅛	18⅝	HudBay .80e	5	16	23	22⅞	23	
14½	9	Hugh Hat .40	1	10	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+
22	16⅛	HuntChm .16	32	30	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
20⅞	15	HuttnEF .30e	28	7	18⅝	18	18⅛	+
39	29⅝	HuyckCp .24a	26	40	36⅝	35⅞	36	—
16⅝	9½	Hydromt .12e	4	14	14	13⅞	13⅞	
		I						
36⅝	29½	IdahoPw 1.76	15	12	35⅞	35⅝	35⅞	+
19⅝	16	IdealBas .70	730	10	16½	16½	16½	—
89⅛	78½	Ideal pf 4.75	2		84	84	84	—
28⅛	10	IdealToy .50t	49	13	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	—
39⅝	24½	IllCent 1.22	140	9	28⅝	28	28	—
151	116½	IllCent pfA6	8		125½	123½	125½	—1½
38⅞	28⅛	Ill Powr 2.20	145	14	34⅛	33⅞	34⅛	
20⅛	13⅛	ImpriCp Am	280	10	18⅛	18	18	—
54⅞	38⅛	INA Cp 1.50	143	9	48⅛	46⅛	47	—1
11½	8⅛	Income Capit	43		10	9⅞	9⅞	
30⅞	22½	IndianHd .80	35	8	27	26⅛	26⅛	+
28½	23⅝	IndnaGs 1.84	7	10	27	26⅛	26¼	—
105¼	99	IndiaM pf7.76	z100		103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	
32¼	24⅛	IndplsPL 1.62	39	10	23⅛	28½	28⅝	
45	21½	IndstlNat .96	9	15	41⅛	41	41⅛	+
71	55	IngerRd 2.08	40	17	67⅛	66⅛	66⅝	—
48⅝	42	IngRd pf2.35	6		47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	
45	43	InlContA 1.60	19	16	45½	45	45½	+
37	30	Inland Stl 2	86	10	33	32⅞	33⅛	+
14⅛	8⅛	Inmont .10e	66	11	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	
19⅛	13½	Inalico .70	38	11	14⅛	13⅞	14	
24	18½	Insllc pfA1.25	8		19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	—
49⅛	32⅝	InspirCop 2	34	9	49⅛	48⅛	49	+
19⅞	18⅝	Instlt Inv	50	11	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	—
55⅝	43⅝	Inrerco 1.28	113	14	53⅛	53	53⅛	—
32⅛	26⅛	IntrlkInc 1.80	9	9	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝	+
425⅛	331⅛	IBM 5.40	327	38	420	416	418⅝	
36⅝	17⅝	IntChm Nuc	114	16	22	21	21⅛	—
94⅝	53	IntFlaFr .43b	48	77	91¼	90	90⅛	—1
40½	26⅛	IntHarv 1.40a	698	11	38⅛	37⅛	37⅝	—
16	13⅝	IntHold .66a	24		16	15⅝	16	+
8¼	3½	Int Indust	54		4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+
13⅞	9	IntIndA pf	60		14⅛	13⅞	14	
27⅝	15	IntMinCh .40	232	15	27½	27	27⅛	+
13½	7⅛	Int Mng	18	104	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—
35⅛	24½	IntMulti 1.25	47	12	34	33½	33½	—
35⅛	27⅛	IntNickel 1	203	22	35⅛	34⅛	35⅛	+
42¼	33⅛	IntPap 1.50	1004	20	42⅛	41⅛	42	+
16⅞	6⅝	Int Rectifier	19	38	8⅞	8⅛	8⅞	—
64½	48⅛	IntT&T 1.24	513	15	59	58⅛	58⅛	—
112½	88	IT&Tpfl 4.50	9		102⅝	102⅛	102⅝	+
112	88	IntT&T pfJ 4	1		100	100	100	
109½	86	IntT&T pfK4	46		98½	98	98	
80½	60½	IT&TpfN 2.25	16		72½	71⅛	71⅛	—
107	88⅛	IntT&T pfO 5	53		97½	97	97½	
25⅛	20⅛	IntUtil .75	112	13	24⅞	24	24	—
62⅛	47⅝	IntUtil A	14		58½	58⅛	58⅛	+
43⅛	32	IntUtil pf1.25	1		39½	38½	38½	—
31⅛	17½	Interpace 1	20	9	20¼	19⅝	20⅛	+
95	67⅛	Interpcepl 5	1		71	71	71	
35⅛	22⅝	IntpbGp .59e	43	10	23½	22⅛	22⅝	—
22⅛	212	Intrst Brds	14	8	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	—
20	17⅝	IntersPw 1.32	3	10	19⅛	19⅛	19⅞	+
16	5⅛	Interst Strs	152		7⅛	7	7⅛	+
11⅞	7	Interst Unit	40	12	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	
36½	20	IowBeef 1.48t	56	11	35	34⅛	34⅛	—
20	17½	IowaEl 1.30	42	8	18⅞	18⅛	18⅛	—
21⅛	18	IowaIGs 1.38	31	8	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	—
25½	21¼	IowaPLt 1.68	6	9	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+
23⅞	20⅛	IowaPSv 1.44	20	9	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	
18⅛	6⅛	IncoHosp .15t	47	60	8½	8⅛	8½	
44⅞	33½	ITEImp .60b	60	16	37	35⅞	35⅞	—1⅛
75⅝	38	Itek Corp	74	29	50⅛	49⅝	50	
		J-K						
50⅞	23	JamesF .32	5	24	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	+
22	16⅛	Jantzen .60	33	10	22	20	20	+
16	10⅛	JapanFd .58e	285		16⅛	15⅛	15⅛	—
		JpnFd fn.58e	28		14½	14¼	14⅝	
73⅞	42½	JeffnPilot .92	40	26	68⅞	67⅛	67⅛	+
104⅛	98	JerCP pf3.72	z130		103⅞	103	103⅞	+
102	100	JerCP pf7.88	z1000		101	101	101	+1
64⅛	40⅛	JewelCo 1.66	87	14	55	54½	54⅝	—
42¼	24⅞	JimWalt .54	127	11	32	31⅛	31⅛	—
47	31½	JimW pf 1.60	16		37½	36	36	—1
14⅛	12⅝	JimWaltpf 1	z230		13⅛	13½	13⅛	+
26½	22⅛	JHanln 1.91e	39		26½	26⅛	26⅛	
133	94¼	JohnJoh .40a	415	60	129⅝	123⅛	128⅞	+
29⅞	30⅛	JohnsSvc .80	10	15	37⅞	37	37⅞	+
71⅞	56	JohnSvcpf 2	3		66¼	66	66	+
63	50⅛	JonLogn .80	7	17	60	60	60	
23½	15⅛	Jones Laug 1	21	14	19	18⅝	18⅞	
35⅛	28	Jostens .73	22	15	30⅛	30	30	—
72⅝	30⅝	Joy Mfg 1.40	x116	12	33⅝	33½	33⅝	—1
26¼	16½	KalsAlum .50	104	33	19⅝	18⅞	19⅛	+
41⅝	36¼	Kal 4.75pf2.37	z50		41	41⅛	41⅛	
15⅝	10⅝	KaisrCem .50	9	10	12⅛	12	12	
40	32⅛	KlCm pf2.50	1		36¼	36¼	36¼	—
19¼	16½	KalCm pf1.37	10		18	18	18	
17⅝	9⅛	KaneMillr .10	15	10	14	13⅝	13⅝	—
35	29⅝	KCPwLt 2.12	34	9	32½	32⅞	32⅞	—
65⅛	59	KC PL pf4.50	z100		62	62	62	—
45⅝	37⅝	KC Sou Ind 2	38	9	40½	39⅞	39⅞	—
26⅝	21⅝	KanGsEl 1.52	4	8	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	—
18⅝	14	KanNeb 1.02	8	15	18⅛	18	18	—
30½	23⅝	KanPLt 1.43	219	12	30	29⅝	30	+
15	7⅛	Katy Ind	45	14	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	—
39⅛	23⅞	Katy pfB 1.46	6		25⅝	25½	25⅝	—
52⅛	35⅛	Kauf Brd .12	222	39	44⅞	44⅛	44⅛	+
37	31⅛	KaufB pf1.50	11		38½	38⅛	38⅛	
15⅛	5⅛	KawecBrl .20	7	47	10	9⅞	9⅞	—
37	27⅛	Keebler .70	13	16	33⅝	32½	33⅛	+1
25½	16½	KayserRo .60	13	8	19⅞	19½	19½	—
14½	7½	KeeneCp .05e	25	11	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	—
27⅛	17⅛	KellerInd .40	33	9	19⅝	19	19	—
33⅛	23	Kellogg 1.03	36	18	31	30⅝		
29⅛	23⅛	Kennmlal .84	13	13	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+
29⅛	20⅛	Kennecott 1	497	11	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞	—
29	23	Ky Util 1.68	30	11	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+
66½	37⅛	KerrMcG .60	132	32	66⅛	65⅛	65⅞	+
134½	93⅛	KerMc pf4.50	1		134	134	134	+
32¼	15	KeysCon .20e	14	9	20⅛	20	20⅛	—
36⅛	26	KiddeCo .60e	42	9	28⅛	27⅝	28⅛	—
76	55½	Kidd pf A2.20	1		57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	—
42	25⅛	KimbClk 1.20	87	20	41⅞	40⅛	41⅛	
20⅛	16⅛	KingsD St .28	69	13	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	+
53	35⅛	Kirsch Co .72	12	18	39⅝	39⅛	39⅝	+
47⅛	20⅝	KLM Airlin	6		35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	—
57⅞	41⅛	KnightN .28	61	30	57½	56	56⅛	—1
24⅝	15⅝	Koehrg .20e	33	12	2⅛	20⅝	20⅝	+
41⅞	30⅝	Koppers 1.72	10	10	37⅝	37⅛	37⅝	+
13	8⅝	Koracorp Ind	64	10	12⅝	12	12⅛	+
50⅛	40⅛	Kraftco 1.77	65	14	48⅞	48½	48⅝	
50⅞	38½	Kresge SS .17	546	55	49⅝	49⅛	49⅛	—
47¼	23½	Kroehler .80	138	9	26⅛	25¼	26	—
33¼	19	Kroger 1.30	105	14	23⅝	23¼	23⅛	
25⅛	17⅛	Kysor Ind .60	5	10	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	—
		L						
23	19⅛	Lacl Gas 1.45	9	10	21⅞	21⅛	21⅞	—
19⅝	14⅛	Lamsn Sess 1	5	12	16½	16¼	16¼	—
25¼	22	LaneBry .65b	519	17	32⅛	32½	32⅛	—
32⅛	25⅞	Larwln 2.62e	27	12	32⅛	31⅞	32⅛	+
10⅛	8	Latrobe Stl	11		9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+
13⅛	8½	LearS.eg .20	98	14	9	8⅝	8⅝	—
38	30	LearSg pf2.25	17		31⅝	30⅛	31	—
24⅛	17	Leasco .40	129	6	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	—
41⅛	31½	Leasco pf2.20	72		33⅝	33	33⅝	—
62½	42⅝	Leasewy .44b	452	19	46⅝	45	45⅛	+
37⅛	19	LeedsN .50	243	11	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	
19	13⅝	Leesona .40	14		19	19⅝	18⅝	
20	14⅛	LehPCem .60	102	9	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	
4⅛	1⅝	LehVal Ind	32		2⅛	2	2	—
19½	16⅛	Lehmn 1.65e	98		17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+
39⅝	16⅝	Lennar Corp	86	10	21⅝	20½	21⅛	—
46½	30⅛	Lenox .53b	16	27	44	43⅝	43⅝	—
14⅝	11⅛	LeverFd Cap	6		13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
14¼	12⅛	LevFdln .75a	8		13	12⅝	13	+
59⅞	40⅝	LeviStrau .40	98	22	48⅝	47⅝	48⅝	+
60½	17⅝	Levitz Furn	963	33	22⅞	22⅛	22⅝	+
13⅝	6	LFE Cp	26		8⅝	8¼	8¼	—
8⅞	5⅝	LFE Cp pf.50	2		6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	—
52	37	LibbOFd 2.20	67	10	42⅝	42	42⅛	+
91⅛	77	Lib OF pf4.75	6		79⅝	79⅝	79⅝	—
8⅞	5	LibbMcNL	11		6⅛	6	6⅛	
25½	17½	LibrtyCo .20a	1	18	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+
16⅛	10⅛	LibertyLn .50	75	10	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+
18⅛	14⅝	LibyLn pf1.25	2		14⅛	1⅛	14⅛	+
74⅝	36	Liggt My 2.50	81	11	39⅛	38⅝	38⅞	—
107	97½	Ligg M pf 7	z50		100	100	100	
80	54⅛	Lilly Ell .73	230	45	79⅛	78⅛	79⅛	—
47¼	34¼	LincNat 1.08	148	13	48	46⅝	48	+1
94⅛	74½	LincNt pf 3	9		96	94¼	96	+1
9⅝	5⅛	Lionel Corp	66	32	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	—
26⅛	10⅛	LitonInd .32t	737		12⅛	12	12⅛	—
30⅛	12¼	Litton plc pf	41		15⅛	14⅛	14⅛	—1
63⅛	31⅛	Litton cv pf 3	1		41	41	41	+1
28⅛	17½	Litton pf B 2	8		20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+
15⅛	8⅝	Lockheed Air	105	8	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	—
60½	43	oews 1.12a	54	12	47⅛	47	47⅛	
27⅛	20⅝	LomasFin .32	120	22	23⅝	22⅝	22⅝	—
53⅝	36½	LomMt 3.44e	37	15	52⅝	52	52⅝	—
19⅝	9½	Londonfwn	10	12	14⅝	13⅝	14⅛	+
29	22⅛	LoneStarin 1	126	11	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	+
40½	26⅝	LoneSIG 1.40	93	16	36⅝	37⅛	36⅝	+
25⅝	20⅛	LonglsLt 1.42	61	10	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	—
97⅛	87½	LIL pf 1 5.75	6		93⅝	92½	92½	
85½	65½	LongsDrg .48	2	48	78⅝	78⅛	78⅛	
8⅛	3⅛	Loral Corp	40	34	5⅛	5	5⅛	
55½	38⅛	LaLandExp 1	131	25	43⅝	42⅝	42⅝	—
30⅝	24	LaPac wi	502		31⅛	29⅛	30⅛	—
36⅛	29⅝	LousGE 1.80	31	14	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	—
33⅛	23½	Lowensin .90	14	9	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	—
14⅛	9	LTV Corp	144		9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+
16⅝	10⅛	LTV Cp AA	1		11	11	11	+
36	26⅝	LTV Cp pf 5	1		31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	
55	36⅛	Lubrizol .43	156	34	43½	42⅞	43⅛	—
22⅛	13⅛	LuckySt .50b	51	16	16	15⅛	15⅞	+
33	18⅝	Ludlow 1.08	32	11	20⅛	20	20⅛	+

(Continued on next page.)

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

$15,000,000

Project Term Loan

Due 1978

to

Valjaonica Bakra

"Slobodan Penezic Krcun"

(Copper and Brass Mills, Inc.)

a corporation organized under the laws of Yugoslavia

guaranteed by

Jugoslovenska Investiciona Banka

and

Beogradska Banka

This financing has been arranged by

Loeb, Rhoades & Co.

Bankinvest
Bank for Investment and Credit Ltd.

The funds have been provided by:

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The Deltec Banking Corporation Limited

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November 24, 1972

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

—1972— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	P/E	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
	16	LukenStl .55e	78	12	29¾	28½	28⅝	— ⅝
	5¼	LVO Corp	42	16	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
	20½	Lykes Yng pf	69		26¼	26	26½	+ ⅛
	11¼	LynchCSy .40	3	22	16¼	16	16	
M								
	9	MacAnd For	23		12	11¾	11⅝	— ⅜
	3¾	MacDonald	25		4½	4½	4½	
	10½	Macke .30a	20	12	12¾	12½	12½	— ⅜
	9⅝	Macmill .52t	141	14	11⅞	11¼	11⅞	— ⅛
	19¼	Macmil pf1.20	1		19¾	19¾	19¾	
	34⅝	Macy RH 1	29	16	47	46	46¼	— ⅝
	57¼	Macy pf 4.25	z480		61	59	59	—2
	12	MadFd 1.45a	134		13⅞	12⅞	13½	+ ⅛
	3¼	Mad Sq Gar	138	18	3⅝	3¼	3¼	— ¼
	19	MalCCht .32	53	14	20⅝	20⅛	20½	— ⅝
	25⅝	Magnvox 1.20	150	18	28⅝	28⅜	28¾	
	28	Mallory .96	23	16	31½	31⅛	31¾	
	22	MalHyde .32	11	28	34½	34¼	34⅜	+ ⅛
	13⅞	MarhInd .56b	7	8	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
	22¼	Manpowr .72	3	19	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	
	30	MfrsHan 1.56	70	13	36½	36⅛	36¼	— ¼
	23⅜	MAPCO .52	165	30	40⅞	39⅞	40⅜	+1¼
	25¾	Marathon Mf	116	13	32⅞	31⅞	32	— ½
	26	MarthnO 1.60	133	14	36⅜	36	36⅛	+ ⅛
	21	Marcor .80	144	15	29⅜	28¼	29¼	— ¼
	43	Marcor pf A2	11		59⅝	59	59⅝	+ ⅝
	27⅞	Maremnt .96t	164	20	50¼	48⅞	49⅝	— ⅜
	29	MarMid 1.80	102	9	32½	31⅞	32	+ ½
	38	MarionLb .27	153	48	47	46	47	+1⅜
	44⅜	Marlen 1.16e	225	25	48½	48	48¼	+ ¼
	47¾	Marley .40	82	28	56⅜	56	56½	+ ⅜
	10¼	Marquit Cem	7	22	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
	30⅜	Marriott	120	56	37	36⅝	36¾	+ ¼
	31⅛	MarshFd 1.18	6	16	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	+ ¼
	18⅞	MartinM 1.15	83	8	19	18⅞	18⅞	— ¼
	9⅝	MarMAI .40	22	28	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	+ ¼
	27½	MrylndCup .50	128	17	35½	35⅛	35⅞	— ⅛
	36¼	Masco Co .20	23	47	58⅝	57⅝	57⅝	— ⅞
	57	Masonite .78	114	18	65¼	63	63⅛	— ⅝
	31¾	Masonite wi	7		31¾	31½	31¾	— ½
	11¾	Massey Fer	68	71	19¾	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
		Massey F fn	2		19½	19½	19½	
	25¼	MassM 1.98e	53	13	27⅞	27½	27⅝	
	18⅛	Matsush .28e	448	13	33⅞	33	33½	— ⅝
		Matsu fn.28e	197		30⅛	30	30	
	10⅛	Mattel .10	284		13⅝	13	13⅛	— ⅜
	38⅝	MayDStr 1.60	210	17	50⅞	49¼	50⅞	+1
	31½	May D pf1.80	1		34½	34½	34½	+1½
	25	MayerOsc .65	6	18	33⅞	30⅜	30⅞	— ¼
	11⅛	MaysJW .50	11	9	12⅝	12½	12½	+ ⅛
	33	Maytag 1.20a	69	20	41⅞	41	41⅛	+ ⅛
	23⅛	MCA Inc .64	27	13	32⅝	32½	32⅝	+ ⅛
	20	McCord .88	27	10	23⅝	23¼	23⅝	
	21	McCrory 1.20	192	8	30½	30¼	30⅜	— ⅛
	32¾	McDermott 1	129	38	78⅞	77⅞	78½	+2¼
	50	McDonalds	656	83	74¾	73¾	74	+ ¼
	32½	McDonD .40b	119	10	36⅞	36	36⅛	+ ¼
	33⅝	McG Ed 1.50	25	16	40⅛	39⅞	39⅞	
	13¾	McGrwH .48	73	19	16½	16⅛	16⅜	+ ⅛
	25	Mc GH pf1.20	4		28	28	28	
	4⅛	McGreg Don	3	22	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
	41½	McIntyre	z250		51	50¼	50¼	— ½
	15⅛	McKee .30e	11	9	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	+ ⅛
	26⅛	McLeanT .60	769	14	45¼	45	45	— ½
	15⅛	McLouth Stl	52	34	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
	12¼	McNeil .70	8	9	15⅛	14⅝	14⅞	
	13⅝	Mead Cp .60	422	16	16¼	15⅞	15⅞	— ¼
	39½	Mead pfA2.80	2		41¾	41¾	41¾	— ⅜
	40	Mead pfB2.80	3		40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	— ⅜
	34	Medusa 1.25	1	13	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	— ⅜
	3⅜	MEI Cp	24	14	4	3⅞	4	
	24⅛	MelvShe .42	235	30	33¼	32⅝	32⅝	— ½
	14⅞	Memorex Cp	50		17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅜
	114¼	MercanS 1.40	11	24	152½	151	151⅜	+ ¾
	69	Merck 1.18	247	48	94⅞	94⅛	94⅛	+1
	18	Meredith .70	8	11	19⅛	19	19½	— ½
	24	MerrLyn .56	157	13	31⅝	31	31⅛	+ ⅛
	42⅛	MesaPet .16b	45	22	69¼	69	69⅛	+ ⅜
	8½	MesabTr .25e	87	11	9	8⅝	8⅞	
	15	Mesta Mch	4	48	16⅛	16	16	— ¼
	16⅜	MGM	59	14	23¾	22	22	—1⅝
	27⅛	Metrom .50b	76	18	31¼	30⅞	30⅞	— ⅛
	97	MetrE pf7.68	z570		99¼	99	99	— ½
	52⅛	MGIC Inv .10	379	84	97⅝	94⅞	97½	+2⅜
	12⅞	Mich Gs Ut 1	21	11	15⅝	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
	14⅛	Mich Tube 1	68	9	15⅛	15¼	15⅛	— ¼
	15⅛	Microdot .40a	18	10	16⅞	16⅛	16⅝	— ⅛
	15⅛	MidConT .96	136	12	18½	18⅛	18⅜	+ ⅛
	19⅛	MidSUtl 1.10	387	13	27	26⅝	26⅞	— ⅛
	13⅛	MidldM 1.65a	22	11	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	
	14⅞	Midl Ross .80	35	14	16⅜	15⅝	15⅞	— ⅜
	45½	MilesLbs 1.28	34	21	59⅜	58⅝	58¾	— ⅝
	28⅝	Miltbred .36a	42	21	30⅞	29½	29⅝	— ⅛
	74¼	MinnMM .96	241	41	87⅞	86	86½	
	19⅛	MinnPLt 1.36	29	8	22⅞	21⅞	22	— ½
	26⅜	MissnEqu .36	11	22	46¼	45	46⅛	— ⅜
	14⅛	MissRivr .90	56	13	19⅞	18⅜	19	
	69⅞	MoPac A 5	10	5	80⅞	79⅛	79⅛	—1½
	25⅛	MP Cem 1.60	12	11	28½	27¾	28½	+ ⅜
	16⅞	MoPubS .84b	10	12	17½	17¼	17⅜	
	49½	MobilOil 2.80	280	13	74⅞	74½	74⅞	+ ⅜
	29	Mohas 1.10	111	12	30¼	29⅜	30	
	11⅛	Mohwk Data	72		12⅝	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
	19¼	Mohk Rub J	14	olybden	104	20	17	
	14½	Monarch .40	45	16	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
	10½	Monogm Ind	31	12	12½	12⅛	12¼	+ ⅛
	32⅛	MonroEq .40	427	20	33⅞	32¾	32¾	—1
		Monsant 1.80	581	16	55¼	54⅞	55	+ ½
	59⅞	Monsa pf 2.75	1		65	65	65	+ ½
	30	MontDUt 1.94	102	11	39¾	38⅝	39¾	
	26⅜	MontPw 1.76	261	13	34⅝	32¾	34⅝	+ ⅞
	12	Mony M 1.04e	73	12	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
	12⅛	Moor McCor	27	12	17⅞	17½	17⅞	+ ⅛
	71⅞	MorganJ 2.92	83	17	113	110⅞	112	+1½
	15⅛	MorrKnu .81f	9	6	18⅞	18⅝	18½	— ⅛
	25⅝	MorseEl Pd	11	22	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	— ¼
	18⅛	Morse Sh .75	38	8	33¼	32⅞	32⅞	— ⅛
	21⅞	MtgTrA 2.25e	58	10	22¾	22½	22¾	+ ⅜
	27⅞	MorNor .84	54	16	32⅝	31⅞	32⅜	+ ⅜
		Motorola .60a	158	45	136	133	135⅝	+2⅝
	31⅝	MtFuel S 1.80	589	33	94	87	93⅛	+2
	19⅛	MtStaTT 1.36	15	10	22⅛	22½	22½	— ⅛
	13	MSL Ind	69	11	13⅝	13	13	
		Munford .24						
	8½	Muntrd pf1.40	2		8⅞	8¾	8⅞	
	26⅛	Munsing 1.04	46	9	31¾	31½	31½	+ ½
	19⅛	MrphyCo 1.20	38	11	24½	24	24½	— ¼
	32½	Murph Oil .60	28	30	65⅛	64	65⅛	+1
	30	MurrOh .60b	12	13	33	32⅝	32⅝	
	17½	MutOm 1.21e	3		18⅝	18¼	18⅛	+ ¼
	13	MyersL .80e	15	12	18⅛	17⅝	18	— ⅜
N								
	53	Nabisco 2.20	113	17	60⅛	59⅞	60⅛	+ ½
	54	Nalco Ch .83	81	34	66¼	65⅛	66	+ ⅞
	24¼	Narco Sci .40	19	24	26⅜	26	26	— ⅜
	48	NashuaCp .32	21	27	56⅛	56	56	— ⅜
	28⅞	Nat Airline	206	12	29⅝	28½	28⅝	— ⅜
	20½	Nat Avia 9.2a	40		21½	20¼	21	— ⅛
	12⅞	Nat Can .45	16	9	17¼	16⅞	17¼	+ ⅛
	26	N Can pf 1.50	5		33¾	33⅝	33⅝	+ ⅛
	26⅛	NatCashR .40	175		32¼	31⅝	32⅛	— ⅛
	54⅛	Nat Chem .31	17	58	90¾	90	90⅝	+1¼
	16⅞	NatCityL .60	6	8	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	+ ⅛
	15⅛	Nat Distil .90	100	14	17⅞	17¼	17¼	
	65⅞	N Dist pf 4.25	z2100		75	75	75	
	32⅛	N Dist pf 2.25	14		38⅛	37⅞	37⅞	
	23½	NatFuel 1.80	18	8	27⅝	27⅞	27⅝	
	21½	Nat Genl .59	258	6	32⅞	32⅛	32⅜	+ ⅜
	15⅛	Nat Gyp 1.05	63	9	17⅝	17½	17½	+ ⅛
	10	N Home .20e	118	9	11⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅜
	3⅞	Nat Ind .05e	42	12	4½	4⅜	4½	
	8⅛	NatInd pf.40	1		9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
	12⅛	NatInd pf1.25	1		13½	13½	13½	+ ¼
	20⅞	N Prest 1.10a	6	6	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	
	25⅛	NatSvInd .70	24	17	27⅝	27½	27⅝	+ ⅝
	25⅛	Nat Stand .75	14	51	34⅝	34½	34½	— ⅛
	33⅛	N Starch .64b	20	37	57⅛	56⅝	57¼	+ ¼
	37⅛	Nat Steel 2.50	84	12	41	40⅝	40⅞	
	7½	Nat Tea	30	19	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
	14⅛	NatUnEl .90	60	18	27⅛	26⅝	27⅛	— ⅛
	45	Natomas .25	147	60	64⅛	63⅞	64⅜	— ¼
	13⅞	Neptune .40	14	26	16	15⅛	16	+ ⅛
	39⅝	NevPow 1.30	21	12	43	42⅞	43	
	20⅛	NevPow pf	z450		27⅜	27¼	27⅜	+ ⅜
	23	NEngEl 1.68	24	10	26½	25⅞	25⅞	— ¼
	31⅞	NE TT 2.36	37	14	38⅝	38½	38½	
	9⅞	Newhall .30	16		11⅞	11½	11½	— ¼
	25	Newmnt 10.4	234	14	29¼	28⅞	28⅞	
	94¼	Newmt pf4.50	27		100	98½	99¼	+1¼
	13⅛	NYHonR .25e	19	33	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	
	28⅛	NYS EG 2.16	117	10	32⅛	31⅞	31⅞	— ⅜
	109	NYSEI pf8.80	z560		113	112	112	
	49	NYSEI pf3.75	z200		51	51	51	— ⅛
	15	Niag MP 1.14	103	9	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	
	68⅛	Nia M pf 5.25	z70		71	71	71	— ½
	46¼	Nia M pf 3.60	z250		47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	
	15	Niag Sh 1.10e	6		19½	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅝
	11⅛	NL Ind 1	1224	12	18	17	17⅛	— ½
	38⅛	NLT Cp .60	94	19	59⅝	59⅜	59⅜	— ⅜
	65⅛	Norfolk W 5	60	11	72	71⅛	71½	+ ⅜
	16⅛	NorlinCp .60e	11	7	22	22	22	
	38⅛	Norrisln 1.04	217	12	50	47⅞	50	+2½
	17	NoACoat .60	91	23	26	25½	26	
	28⅛	NorAMt 2.45e	51	14	34⅞	34⅜	34½	+ ⅛
	26⅛	No Am Phil 1	17	13	34⅞	34⅝	34¾	+ ⅜
	30⅛	NoAmRk 1.60	139	10	32½	31⅞	32	— ⅜
	81	NoARk pf4.75	9		82	80⅞	80⅞	— ⅜
	27⅛	NoARk pf1.35	9		28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
	13⅞	Noeast Ut .98	250	10	16⅝	16¼	16⅜	+ ½
	11⅛	NorCenGs .60	3	14	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
	6	Nor Cent Ry	z100		6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
	24⅛	NoIllGas 1.82	83	9	28⅛	28⅛	28¼	+ ⅜
	21⅞	NoIndPS 1.36	59	12	26	25⅞	26	+ ⅜
	35¼	NoNGas 2.50	81	10	42⅝	42	42⅞	+ ⅜
	24½	NoStaPw 1.84	68	10	31¼	30½	30⅝	— ½
	109⅛	NS Pw pf8.80	z100		113	113	113	— ⅛
	92	NoStaPw pf 7	z110		97	96	96	
	49	NS Pw pf3.60	z290		52½	51½	52½	+1½
	4½	Northgate	84	27	5⅞	5⅜	5⅞	+ ¼
	21¼	Northrop 1	59	10	24¾	24½	24⅝	+ ⅛
	23⅛	Northp pf1.45	3		26	25⅞	26	+ ⅜
	30	Nwst Airl .45	214	25	33⅝	32⅞	33	— ⅜
	35¼	NwtBanc 1.50	18	17	62½	62	62	— ⅜
	27⅛	Nwst Ind .65	45	7	30	29⅝	30	+ ¼
	15⅛	Nrwst Ind wf	30		16⅛	15½	15⅞	— ⅛
	85	NwInd pfA5	5		94¼	93¾	93¼	—1
	87	NwtInd pfC5	7		94½	93	93½	—1⅝
	72½	Nwstn pf4.20	16		74⅛	74⅛	74⅛	
	22	NwtMut 1.72e	19	15	26½	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
	30	NwtStlW .76	4	11	32⅞	32¾	32¾	— ⅛
	31⅛	Norton 1.50	95	12	34	33	34	+2
	32½	NortSim .19r	155	23	41⅞	41⅝	41⅞	
	60⅛	Nort S pf1.60	5		86	86	86	+ ⅜
	14⅛	Nucor Corp	35	9	19¼	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
	15⅛	NVF Co 3.42t	19	3	19⅜	19	19⅛	— ⅛
O								
	9⅞	Oak Ind .24	55	15	20⅝	20	20⅛	+ ½
	10	Occid Pet	586		12½	12	12⅝	+ ¼
	45½	OccidPet pf 4	6		50	49⅛	50	
	41	OccidP pf3.60	109		45⅞	45	45⅞	+ ⅜
	25¼	OccidP pf2.16	1		27½	27½	27½	
	11½	Ogden Cp .60	47	9	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	+ ⅛
	27	Ogden pf1.87	6		29⅝	29⅜	29⅝	+ ⅜
	20⅛	OhioEdis 1.54	363	12	23⅛	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
	60⅛	Oh Ed pf 4.56	z40		65	65	65	+ ¼
	59⅛	Oh Ed pf 4.44	z20		63¼	63¼	63¼	
	59½	Oh Ed pf 4.40	z2100		61	61	61	— ½
	98	OPwrB pf7.60	z110		102½	102½	102½	—1
	21⅛	Okla GE 1.32	76	15	28⅛	27⅞	28⅛	+1⅛
	17⅛	OklaNGs 1.24	99	13	24⅞	24⅛	24⅞	+ ¼
	15	Olin Corp .88	66	16	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	+ ⅛
	10⅛	Omarkin .05r	53	9	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
	15⅛	OneidaLt .70	16	9	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	— ⅛
	12½	Opelika 1	23	14	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
	16⅛	OrangeR 1.20	80	14	17⅝	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
	36⅛	Otis Elev 2	99	12	42⅝	42⅛	42½	— ⅛
	38	OutbMar 1.08	12	12	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	— ⅛
	13	Outlet Co .65	x2	10	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅜
	31¼	OvernitTr .44	18	14	39⅛	38⅞	39⅛	
	44	OwenCng .81	72	23	53⅝	53	53	—1¼
	49½	Owen Ill 1.40	67	11	43	42½	43	+ ½

—1972— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	P/E	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
93	77	Owenll pf4.75	3		82	82	82	
29⅛	20⅜	Oxfrd Ind .60	1	8	21¾	21¾	21¾	
P-Q								
33¼	26⅝	PacGsEl 1.72	148	10	31⅝	30⅞	31⅛	— ½
26⅝	22⅝	PacLig 1.68	78	10	25⅝	25½	25½	
47	30¼	PacPetrol .50	173	34	42¼	42	42	— ¼
26⅛	21⅞	PacPwL 1.50	90	11	25⅝	24⅞	25	
37½	18¼	Pac Swst Air	43	12	21	20⅜	20¾	+ ½
19¾	16⅛	Pac T&T 1.20	59	15	18½	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
93½	85½	Pac T&T pf 6	z190		90	89	89	— ½
12⅛	9⅞	Pac Tin .60a	4	7	11	10⅞	10⅞	
16⅞	7½	PainWeb .15e	22	9	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
21	15½	PalWa pf1.20	37		16⅞	16¼	16⅞	
10⅛	7⅛	PalmBch .25	148	14	8	7⅜	7½	— ⅛
24¼	19	Pamida Inc	59	36	23⅝	22¼	22¼	—1⅛
17⅛	8⅜	PanAm WAir	753		9⅛	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
45⅛	31	PanhEP 1.60	1099	13	44⅞	44⅛	44⅝	+ ⅜
42⅛	30¼	Papercft .60b	53	15	31⅝	29⅞	30⅛	—1⅜
27⅛	13½	Pargas .87	32	14	17¾	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
38	31½	ParkHan 1.04	5	17	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅜
23⅛	16¼	ParkPen .42a	16	15	23	22⅝	22⅞	
17½	10¼	Pasco Inc	105		17⅛	17	17	— ⅛
25⅞	16	PayL nw .27e	46	15	17½	16⅞	17⅛	— ⅛
48	31½	Peabody Gal	83	44	45⅞	44⅝	45⅝	+ ⅜
5⅜	2⅛	Penn Cent	889		2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	
13½	8⅛	PennDix .20b	17	12	10	9⅝	9⅞	— ⅛
17⅛	7	Penn Fruit	22	30	8	7⅜	8	+ ⅛
93½	67⅛	Penney 1.08	190	36	96¼	93⅝	95⅝	+2⅝
27	22⅞	PaPwLt 1.68	52	10	25⅝	25⅛	25½	
112½	107	PaPL1 pr8.70	z90		110	110	110	+ ¼
114	107	Pa PLt pf8.60	z310		113	113½	113	— ½
016	101	Pa PLt pr8.00	z100		106	105½	106	+ ¼
67½	59	Pa PLt pf4.50	z190		63½	63	63	—1½
66	57½	Pa PLt pf4.40	z70		62⅞	62½	62½	
31	22¾	Pennwlt 1.20	x12	20	27⅝	27⅜	27½	+ ¼
50½	44	Pennwlt pf2.50	x4		46	45⅝	46	+ ⅜
27½	23½	Pennwlt pf1.60	x9		26½	26⅛	26¼	— ⅛
29	18⅛	Pennzoil .80	242	16	28⅞	28	28⅝	+ ⅜
41⅛	27⅜	Pennz pf1.33	13		40⅛	39⅝	40⅛	+ ⅜
19	9⅛	PeopDrg .55	26	13	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	— ⅛
39⅛	31	PeopGas 2.24	92	9	38⅞	38⅛	38⅝	+ ⅜
90⅞	67⅛	PepsiCo 1	190	28	85⅞	85	85⅜	+ ⅜
43½	29	PerkElmr .22	145	50	41⅞	40⅛	40⅞	— ⅛
55½	32	Pet Inc 1.35	11	12	38¼	37⅞	38⅛	+ ⅜
28⅛	18½	Petinc pf 1	7		20	20	2	—
20	18¼	Pet Inc pf.80	3		20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ⅜
34⅞	23⅛	PeteFaul 1.20	18	17	29⅝	28⅞	28⅞	
33	23⅞	Petrolan .24	60	24	32½	31⅞	32	+ ⅜
66	48½	Petrol pf1.37	5		65	65	65	
25¼	17½	Petrim 2.10e	89		25⅞	25⅛	25½	+ ½
46	36⅛	Pfizer .64a	393	29	44	43⅞	43½	—1
44½	34⅛	phelps D 2.10	274	10	43¼	42	43¼	+1¼
25	21¼	Phila El 1.64	147	11	23⅞	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
115	109¼	Phil El pf8.75	z200		112⅞	112¾	112¾	
107½	100	Phil El pf7.85	z30		105	105	105	+1
106	101	Phil El pf7.80	2		103¼	103¼	103¼	— ¼
100	92	PhilaEl pf 7	z290		97½	97¼	97½	
66	57½	Phil El pf4.40	z50		62	62	62	
25½	20⅜	PhilaSu 1.20	4	10	21⅞	21⅜	21⅞	+ ⅛
27	9⅞	Philip Ind .20	69	10	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
32⅝	17	Phil Ind pf 1	4		18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	— ½
45⅛	26¼	Phill Pet 1.30	407	22	44½	44⅛	44¼	— ¼
26½	16⅛	Phil VH .40	8	10	21	20⅞	20⅞	+ ⅛
51⅞	39⅞	Pickwick Int	28	31	50	49⅛	50	+ ½
20	16⅛	PiedNGs 1.24	10	10	19⅝	19	19⅞	+ ⅜
30½	20½	Pier 1 Imprt	41	31	22½	22	22⅛	+ ⅜
56¼	40⅛	Pillsbury 1.52	35	15	54⅝	53⅞	54⅜	+ ¼
22	14⅛	PionNGas .84	70	16	21¾	21⅜	21⅝	— ⅜
27⅞	16⅞	PitneyB .68	542	23	21⅞	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
18⅞	16⅛	PittForg .80b	3	12	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+1⅛
49⅛	21½	Pittston .60b	274	22	25⅜	25⅛	25½	+ ⅜
36	32⅛	Pizza Hut	33	37	35⅛	35	35¼	— ¼
17⅛	5⅛	Plan Resrch	300	14	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+ ½
25⅛	14⅛	Playboy .12	28	15	18½	18⅛	18⅝	— ⅜
3⅛	2¼	PlessyLtd .12	56	13	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
		PlessyL fn.12	30		2½	2⅛	2½	
149½	86⅛	Polaroid .32	413	92	128⅞	126½	128⅛	+2½
86¼	44⅛	Ponderosa Sy	81	69	83	81¼	81⅝	— ⅜
20⅛	18⅛	PopeTalb .28	40	9	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	
23⅛	15⅛	Portecinc .80	19	8	18⅞	18⅛	18¼	+ ⅛
83	69½	Porter pf 5.50	z50		82½	82½	82½	
22⅞	20⅛	PortGEl 1.42	16	10	22⅛	22	22⅛	+ ⅛
31½	21½	PotlatchF 1	18	10	25⅝	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅜
18	14⅛	PotomEl 1.08	115	10	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
59⅛	55	PotEl pf4.50	z140		59½	59⅛	59½	— ⅜
53½	50½	PotEl pf4.04	z500		53	53	53	+ ⅛
44	35	PotEl pf2.44	1		40½	40½	40½	— ⅛
50	35	PPG Ind 1.50	592	11	45	44	44⅛	— ⅜
21⅞	11⅛	Premier I .30	5	14	14½	14½	14½	
19⅛	17⅛	Pemr I pf.90	7		17⅛	17½	17½	— ⅛
117⅛	76⅛	ProctGm 1.56	119	32	114¾	113⅞	114¼	+ ½
14⅛	8	ProdRsch .10	1	29	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
24½	18⅛	PubSCol 1.16	65	12	23½	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
28¼	22½	P SvEG 1.72	299	10	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
122⅛	115½	PSEG pf9.62	z290		120	120	120	
106⅛	101⅛	PSEG pf8.08	z100		107	106	107	+2
74		PSEG pf5.28	z490		72½	72	72½	—1
74	65½	PSEG pf5.85	z100		68	67⅞	67⅞	— ⅜
21½	19	PSEG pf1.40			19⅛	19⅛	19½	
46½	33½	Pub Svln 2.24	55	14	43½	42⅞	43	— ⅜
51	47	PS Ind pf3.50	z20		49	49	49	
27	22	PubS NH 1.64	8	11	24⅛	24⅜	24⅝	
26⅛	22	PubSNM 1.08	33	10	25⅛	24⅝	24⅝	— ½
7⅛	4⅛	Pubikind .24t	18		4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
15⅛	5⅛	Puebloln .28a	34	17	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ¼
14⅛	9⅛	PR Cemt .40	21	10	10⅛	10	10	+ ¼
34⅛	28⅛	PugSPLt 1.98	25	11	34⅛	33⅜	34½	+ ⅛
51⅞	38½	Pullman 2	123	15	51½	49⅞	51¼	+1⅜
22⅛	14⅛	Purex Cp .84	152	13	18⅞	18½	18⅝	— ⅛
29⅛	23½	Purex pf1.35	6		27½	27½	27½	— ½
74⅛	55⅛	Purolatr .84	23	23	59⅝	56⅞	59⅛	+ ⅜
47⅛	37⅛	QuakOat .72	732	23	44⅝	43½	44	+ ⅜
45⅛	35⅛	QuakStOil .42	140	37	42¼	41⅝	42	— ⅛
25⅛	16	Questor .50	45	16	24	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
R								
45	33⅛	RalstonP .70	154	23	44½	44⅛	44½	
62⅛	48	RalstP pf1.20	1		61⅞	61⅞	61⅞	
23¾	16⅛	Rmada In .12	541	37	22	21¼	22	+ ⅜
33⅛	19½	Ranco Inc .92	63	11	22¼	21⅞	21⅞	—1⅛
21⅛	15⅛	RapAm .12e	49	6	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	— ⅛
101	71⅛	RapAm pf 3	5		99	98⅞	99	+ ½
33	25½	RaybstosM 1	15	10	30⅝	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
13	7⅜	Raymlnt .20e	14	18	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
47½	27⅛	Raytheon .60	x83	13	34	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅜
45	32⅛	RCA 1	501	19	37⅞	36⅞	36⅞	— ⅞
102	80¼	RCA cv pf 4	1		88½	88½	88½	— ½
3½	1	v|Reading Co	17		1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
4⅛	1⅜	v|Read ½ PF		16¾	1⅞	1⅞	1⅝	
3¾	1	v|Readg £ pf	3		1⅞	1⅜	1⅜	
33⅛	19	Rdg Bate .25	92	25	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞	— ½
37⅛	20⅛	Redman .12	x58	16	22¼	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅜
17⅛	7¼	Reed Tool	149		18⅞	17¼	18¼	+
38	25½	Reev Br 1.50	3	8	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	— ½
16⅛	9⅛	ReicCh .30a	14	12	13⅝	13	13	
14⅛	9	Reliab Str .60	19	8	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
29⅛	22⅛	Relian El .70	72	23	27¼	26⅞	27⅛	+ ⅛
82	65	RelianEl pf 3	2		75⅛	75⅛	75⅛	+ ⅛
52⅛	40	Relian pf 1.60	2		48½	47⅞	48½	+ ⅛
9⅞	3⅝	Republic Cp	183		3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	
20	17½	RepMtg 1.80a	27	10	19⅛	19	19⅛	
30¼	20⅛	RepubStl 1a	124	17	27⅛	26⅞	27	+ ⅜
47⅛	28⅛	RetailCred 2	22	10	31¼	30⅞	31	+ ⅛
56	36⅞	Revco DS .28	86	33	52⅛	51⅝	52⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	8⅛	Revere Copp	16		9⅞	9⅛	9⅛	
78⅛	67½	Revlon 1	93	25	72⅞	72	72	⅞ ½
31½	27⅛	Rex Chain	9	14	28⅛	28⅜	28⅝	+ ⅛
9⅛	4⅛	Rexham	43		6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
78	47⅛	Reyn Ind 2.50	286	10	54⅞	54	54⅛	— ½
94	50	Reyin pf 2.25	10		59⅞	59	59½	— ⅛
23⅛	14	ReynMet .40	119		16⅞	16¼	16½	+ ¼
68½	55¼	Rey M pf4.50	8		58⅝	58¼	58¼	+ ¼
31	15⅛	ReynSec .50	3	8	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ¼
28⅛	13⅛	Rheingold	1	33	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	
19⅛	12⅛	Richrdsn .50e	13	10	15⅛	15⅛	15½	+ ⅛
79	67⅛	RichMrl 1.04	81	24	79	78	79	+1¼
61⅛	48⅛	Richmnd 1.04	53	14	58⅝	58⅛	58½	+ ⅛
34⅛	21⅞	RidderP .52	13	19	27⅞	26⅞	27	— ⅛
22⅞	15½	Riege Txt .90	8	10	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
25⅛	16	Rio Grnd .60	115	7	16⅞	16⅛	16⅞	+ ⅛
14⅛	11	RioGrn pf1.80	32		12⅛	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
56	36⅛	RiteAid .05	273	68	51⅞	50⅝	51¼	+ ½
43⅛	33½	RivianFd .86	x6	26	38⅛	37⅞	37⅞	—1
6⅛	5⅛	RoanSel .76e	58		6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
44⅛	25⅛	RobshCon .76	12	15	37⅞	37⅛	37⅛	+ ¼
30⅛	21½	Robrtsn 1.10	10	9	22⅛	22¼	22½	+ ⅛
77	39⅛	RobinsAH .42	130	41	73⅞	72¼	72¼	—1
25½	19⅛	RochGs 1.20b	52	11	24⅛	23¼	24	— ⅛
57	42⅛	RochTel 1.36	31	18	56	55⅛	55⅞	+ ⅛
24⅛	14⅛	Rockower .24	40	10	17	16⅝	16⅞	— ⅛
38	27⅛	Rockwell 1.40	8	12	34⅛	33⅞	33⅞	— ⅛
92⅛	67⅛	Rohm H .82	51	30	92	91⅛	91⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	14⅛	Rohreind .80	81	18	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
43⅛	33	Rollinsinc .15	12	37	36⅛	36	36	— ⅛
8⅛	6	Ronson .20b	x32	13	7	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
40⅛	26⅛	Roper Cp 1	5	10	31⅜	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅜
36⅛	28⅛	RorerAm .76	48	21	31⅛	30⅞	31	
47⅛	26	RoyCCola .58	57	32	45	44½	44½	
41⅛	34⅛	RoylD 2.25e	90	16	41⅞	41½	41½	— ⅛
		RylD fn2.25e	35		38⅞	38⅛	38⅛	
14⅛	9⅛	Royal Ind	56	11	12	11⅞	11⅞	
15	8⅛	RTE Corp	37		13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	
91	60¼	Rubbrmd .60	26	41	87½	86⅞	87	— ⅛
10⅛	5⅛	Rucker Co	23	156	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
23⅛	15⅛	Russ Tog .70	61	10	18⅞	17⅞	18⅛	+ ½
44⅛	33⅛	RyderSy .24	155	34	44	44	44	
S								
10¼	5⅛	Safegrd Ind	30	17	7	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
44½	34	Safeway 1.35	143	12	43⅞	43⅛	43⅛	
33⅛	23⅛	StJoeM 1.50	51	10	27	28⅛	29	+ ⅛
17⅛	15⅛	StJos LP 1.10	5	10	16½	16¼	16½	— ⅛
52⅛	42	SIL SaF 2.50	7	8	46⅛	45½	45⅞	— ⅛
46⅛	36⅛	StRegisP 1.60	17	17	45	44⅛	45	
23⅛	15	SalaniCp .30b	25	11	21½	20⅞	21⅛	+ ½
22⅞	16⅛	SanDGas 1.20	43	11	20	19⅞	20	+ ⅛
20⅛	13	Sanders Asso	49	34	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
23⅛	13⅛	Sangaxo .43	53	13	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
34⅛	18⅛	SJuanR 2.19t	59	15	23⅛	22½	23¼	+1
36⅛	28⅛	SFe Ind 1.60a	167	10	34⅛	34	34⅛	
10⅛	8⅛	SFe Ind pf.50	17			9⅛	9⅛	
56⅛	36⅛	SanFeInt .30	230	28	56⅞	56⅛	56⅞	+ ⅝
12	7⅛	SarWelSci .30	8	19	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
18⅛	14⅛	SavanhE 1.12	28	11	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
19	18⅛	SavnElA .33e	1		18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	8⅛	SavA Stop .24	31	14	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
12⅛	10⅛	SavOnDr .12h	69	18	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
28	13⅛	SavinB Mch	36	42	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ½
25⅛	11	Saxon Ind	63	56	13⅛	13⅛	13½	
27⅛	23⅛	SCA Svc	147	24	27⅛	26⅞	27	
21⅛	8⅛	Schaefer Cp	21	12	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	7⅛	Schnly pf .50	1		10 1-32	10 1-32	10 1-32	
140⅛	82⅛	ScherPlg .96	71	58	137	136	136⅞	
63⅛	43⅛	SchlitzBr .56	130	39	59⅛	57⅛	59	+ ⅝
97⅛	72⅛	Schlmbg .50	193	51	94⅛	92⅛	93⅛	—1⅛
22⅛	14⅛	SCM Corp	126	13	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
18⅛	8⅛	SCOA Ind .60	3	21	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
36⅛	20⅛	ScotLFds .58	7	9	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
45⅛	26⅛	Scott Fetz .84	77	17	40	39⅛	39⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	10⅛	Scott For .60	24	11	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
17⅛	12⅛	Scott Pap .50	231	14	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
33⅛	22⅛	Scovill Mf .75	13	13	28⅛	27⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	6⅛	Scud Duo Vst	28		8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
9⅛	8	Scuddr pf.53e	5		8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
70⅛	44⅛	SbCL In 2.20	327	9	50⅛	50	50⅛	— ⅛
18	10⅛	SbWAir .75t	80	8	11⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	12⅛	Seagrave .08r	17	9	15⅛	15	15⅛	— ⅛
46⅛	26⅛	Sealed Po .72	27	11	28	27½	27⅛	— ⅛
109½	72⅛	Searl GD 1.30	67	35	104⅛	103⅛	103⅛	—1⅛
119⅛	97⅛	SearsR 1.40a	210	31	118⅛	117⅛	118⅛	+ ⅛
16	7⅛	Seatrain Line	109		8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+1⅛
65⅛	43⅛	Sedco Inc .08	230	41	62½	61½	62⅛	+ ⅛
35⅛	23⅛	Servmt .52b	109	14	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
16	9⅛	Shakspre .24	28	13	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
31⅛	19⅛	Shapell .10	95	12	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
60	42	Shell Oil 2.40	222	13	57⅛	56⅛	57⅛	+ ⅛
37	29⅛	ShellTr 1.25e	1	15	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
26⅛	19⅛	ShellerGl .56	127	13	21	19⅛	19⅛	—1⅛
49⅛	28⅛	ShellGl pf1.35	18		31	28⅛	28⅛	—2⅛
57⅛	45⅛	Sherw Wm 2	73	13	50⅛	50	50⅛	+ ⅛
92	73	Sher W pf4.40	z100		83	83	83	+ ½
12⅛	8⅛	SiegelH .10e	12	11	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛

—1972— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	P/E	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
18½	14	SierraPac .86	8	11	15½	15⅛	15½	
27⅛	18	SignalCo .60b	88	12	21⅞	21¾	21⅞	
55	40	Signal pf2.20	10		47	47	47	— ¼
76⅛	52½	Signode 7.14	6	27	75¾	74⅞	75	
7⅛	4½	Simm Prec	18	20	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
41¾	25⅛	Simmon .80a	68	15	27⅝	27¼	27⅝	+ ⅜
58	39⅞	SimpPat .30	82	54	56⅝	56	56⅝	— ⅛
93¾	70¼	SingerCo 2.40	54	15	72¼	72	72¼	
121½	91¼	Singer pf3.50	9		95½	95¼	95½	
31½	19½	SkaggCo .40	76	25	20⅝	20	20⅝	— ⅜
62½	45	Skelly Oil 1	19	20	62	61⅝	62	+ ½
47⅞	22½	SkilCp .90a	10	19	42½	42¼	42½	+ ¼
74	25	Skyline .24	506	16	28⅛	27⅞	28⅛	+ ½
30⅞	18	Smith AO .74	18	8	21¾	21	21¼	— ½
50	24⅜	Smith Intl .40	92	31	51⅝	50	51⅝	+2
66½	52½	Smith KF 2	57	17	58	57⅝	57⅞	+ ¼
20⅝	16½	SmithsTr .40	2	10	20⅛	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
31½	24¼	Smucker .78	13	15	24½	24⅛	24½	+ ¼
23⅞	13¼	Sola Bas .50	26	14	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	+ ⅜
11⅛	4⅞	Sonesta	88		6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅛
67⅛	21¼	Sony Cp .08e	877	63	70⅛	68⅞	70⅛	+2¾
54¾	40½	SonyCp wi	98		56½	54½	56½	+1⅝
		Sony fn.08e	103		66	64⅝	66	
		Sony fn wi	9		55	54	54	
34	25¼	SooLine 1.62h	41	8	30⅛	29¼	29½	—1⅛
22½	15¼	SOS Cons .50	37	9	21¼	20½	21¼	+ ⅞
26⅞	20½	SCarEG 1.38	190	12	24	23¾	23¼	— ⅜
25⅞	21⅞	SoJerInd 1.2	1	11	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
24⅝	16¼	Southdwn Inc	40	7	19¾	19½	19⅝	
41½	33	Sodwn pf1.80	30		35½	34⅞	35½	+ ¼
38½	33⅞	SoeastBk .73	21	21	37⅝	37⅛	37⅛	— ½
20	15	SoeastPS 1.28	10	12	17½	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
37⅛	23	SoCalEd 1.56	130	10	27⅞	27⅛	27¼	— ¼
22⅞	19½	South Co 1.30	1109	11	20⅛	20¼	20½	+ ¼
66¾	41⅞	SouNGas 1.50	64	13	61⅞	60⅞	61⅞	+1
44⅞	34⅞	SNEnT 2.72	94	12	45	44½	44⅞	+ ⅜
53¾	52⅞	SoNET pf3.82	74		53	52¾	53	+ ½
52	39¼	SouPac 2.16	99	10	43⅞	43⅛	43⅝	
57	44	SouRy 1.60a	15	8	49½	49⅛	49⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	6⅞	Sou Rypf.50	14		7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
33⅝	24⅝	SouUGas 1.30	76	13	33½	32½	32½	— ½
16⅝	9⅝	SwsAlrm .37t	21	14	13½	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
18⅞	10⅞	SwstFor Ind	35	7	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	
14⅞	11	SwstPSv .78	34	14	14¼	14	14	— ¼
9⅛	7½	Sparton .20	6	6	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
52	24⅝	Sperry Hut 1	36	7	27⅝	27¼	27¼	— ½
73½	48⅝	Sperry H pf 3	4		50	49⅞	50	— ½
50⅛	29⅝	SperryRd .60	176	22	49⅝	49⅛	49⅝	
17½	8⅝	Sprague El	46		17¼	16¾	17	— ⅛
19⅛	13⅛	SpringsM .60	32	10	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
43⅞	28⅞	SquareD 1a	166	23	37⅛	35⅞	36⅞	— ⅝
109⅞	83½	Squibb 1.56	107	34	107⅛	106½	107¼	+ ¾
32⅝	26¼	StaleyMf 1.40	6	11	28½	28⅛	28½	+ ⅜
55⅞	45⅛	StBrands 1.66	323	17	54⅛	53⅝	54¼	+ ⅜
58	50¼	StdBrd pf3.50	240		55	54½	55	+1
56⅝	39½	StBrPalnt .22	26	51	53	51⅞	52¼	—1⅛
82⅞	54	StOilCal 2.90	385	13	83½	82⅝	83	+ ⅜
88⅝	60⅝	StdOilInd 2.49	155	16	86⅛	86⅛	86½	+ ⅛
98½	60	StdOilOh 2.70	64	29	95½	93½	95¼	+1⅛
11¼	6¾	StdPross .05e	63	23	9	8⅞	9	+ ¼
12⅞	10¼	StPrudent .66	34	13	11⅝	11	11⅝	
48⅝	32	StanWks .84b	36	18	43	42¾	42¾	— ¼
21½	13⅞	Stanray .40	17	11	16	15¾	15⅞	+ ⅛
22⅞	14¾	Starrett .80a	11	10	19⅞	19¾	19⅞	+ ½
28	21¼	StateMJ 2.32e	50	12	28	27⅞	27⅞	
46⅝	35¼	Stauf Ch 1.80	38	14	44⅝	44¼	44¼	— ¼
16⅞	10	Sterch Br .48	12	9	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
39½	29⅝	SterlDrug .55	169	30	35	34½	34½	— ⅜
35⅞	23	StevensJ 1.50	x56	16	34⅝	34	34⅛	— ⅛
40¼	34½	StewWar 1.85	23	11	35	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅜
23	16⅝	Stoke VanC 1	30	10	21¾	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
15⅛	13⅛	Stoke VC pf 1	z100		14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
48⅛	36	StoneWeb 2	7	12	43½	43	43	— ½
13⅛	7⅞	StoneCont .20	47	18	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
49⅞	31	StorerBrd 1b	49	26	41¾	40¾	41½	+ ¼
22	13⅝	StrideRite .62	3	10	15⅛	15	15⅛	
67⅛	37⅛	StudWor 1.20	27	9	54	53⅝	54	— ¼
43	29⅞	St W pfA 1.40	12		40½	40	40½	
24⅛	14⅞	SuaveSh .10h	7	16	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅜
31	21⅞	Sub Prop .78	212	17	31½	31	31½	+ ⅝
16⅞	9⅝	SuCrest	1	13	10	10	10	
34⅝	21½	Sun Chem .40	13	9	24	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
52⅞	38½	Sun Oil .99r	28	13	44¼	43¾	44¼	+ ⅛
46⅝	35¾	Sun Oil pf2.25	66		42½	42	42	+ ½
35⅝	28⅝	Sunbeam .80	17	21	33⅞	33⅜	33⅞	— ⅛
36½	26⅝	Sundstrnd .80	55	31	31⅝	31	31⅝	+ ¼
12⅞	7⅝	Sunshne Mng	82		10½	10¼	10½	+ ¼
33	23½	SupValu .76	18	11	24⅝	23⅞	24¼	+ ¼
258	183	Supr Oil 1.40	26	164	339	335	339	—8
21¼	10	SupmktG .20	348	27	13⅛	13¼	13⅝	+ ⅜
26⅝	21⅝	SurvyF 2.75h	49		24½	24⅛	24⅝	+ ⅛
21⅞	16½	SutroM 1.7e6	53	10	18½	18⅛	18¼	— ⅛
19½	11	Swank .69a	18	13	12⅞	12½	12⅛	— ⅛
39⅞	30½	SwiftCo .75	61	13	39⅝	38⅞	39⅛	— ⅜
39⅞	30¼	Sybron .64	74	3	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	— ½
24⅝	14¼	Systron Donn	17	15	15¼	14¾	14¾	— ⅜
T								
59¼	41¾	Taft Brd .60	68	23	57⅞	57	57¼	+ ¼
21¼	14½	alcott 71.10	214	14	19⅝	19½	19½	
15⅝	9⅞	Talley In .15r	44	9	11⅝	10⅞	11¼	+ ¼
18⅞	14½	Talley pfB 1	8		15⅛	15½	15½	— ⅛
26¼	18	Tampa El .84	150	14	22½	22½	22¼	+ ⅜
49	32	Tandy Corp	119	31	46½	46¼	46⅜	
41	18	TappanCo .40	49	10	21½	20⅞	21	— ⅛
28½	16⅞	Technicon Cp	16	43	19⅞	19	19¾	+ ⅜
65½	32¾	Tektronx .10e	112	31	52⅛	51¾	52	+ ⅜
23	14⅛	eleTcor .24h	43	15	17⅞	17⅛	17⅞	— ¼
23¾	15⅞	Teledyne .59t	156	11	19⅞	19½	19½	— ⅛
81½	75⅛	Teledyne pf 6	1		77⅞	77⅞	77⅞	+ ⅝
14⅞	5⅝	Telex Cp	225	732	6	5⅞	5⅞	
32⅛	20⅝	Templel .28	9	14	21⅝	21¼	21½	+ ½
29⅞	22	enneco 1T.36	853	11	23	29⅞	30	+ ¼
8⅛	5½	Tennec wt A	316		8½	8¼	8½	+ ⅛
110½	89½	Tennec pf5.50	33		111⅛	110½	111⅛	+1⅛
53½	33⅝	Tsore Pet	124	15	40⅝	39⅞	40	+ ¼
39⅛	29½	Texaco 1.66	1275	12	39⅛	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅛
61⅞	38	TexETrn 1.58	212	18	58⅛	57½	57⅞	—1
39⅛	27¼	TexGasT 1.53	75	11	37½	37⅛	37¼	— ⅛
38⅞	28⅞	TxGas pf1.50	5		37⅝	37	37	— ¼
20⅛	14⅞	TexGifInc .62	392	21	19½	18⅞	19½	+ ⅛
35	26½	Texas Ind 1b	61	9	27	26⅝	27	+ ⅜
190	117¼	TexasInst .84	62	47	185½	183	185¼	+ ⅝
39¼	27¾	TexOil Gs .01	83	51	37½	36¼	36¼	— ½
24¼	18	TexPLd .52e	10	5	22	21⅞	21⅞	+ ¼
36	25¾	Tex Util 1	92	17	34	33⅝	33¾	
35⅛	30¼	exfl Ind	64	14	31	30¼	30¼	— ⅜
36⅜	30¼	Textron .96	177	15	34⅝	34⅛	34⅜	
46⅝	29½	Textr pf2.08	2 7		44⅝	43½	44	+ ¼
35⅝	39⅝	Textr pf1.40	31		34	33¾	33⅞	+ ⅛
22	15½	Thiokol .40a	142	13	21½	21	21⅛	— ⅜
105	50⅞	ThomBet 1.12	16	36	98	97¼	97⅝	+ ¼
34⅝	19⅝	Thomln .40b	6	15	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	+ ¼
49¼	23	ThompJW 1	18	10	24¼	24	24⅛	+ ⅛
13	10⅛	ThriftyDg .37	13	12	12	11⅞	11⅞	
35⅝	22⅝	TI Corp 1.32	22	9	27¼	26⅞	27	+ ⅜
39⅝	25⅝	TidewatM .50	12	19	35	34⅝	35	
64⅝	44⅝	Time Inc 1.90	40	17	59⅝	58⅞	59	—1
27⅞	21⅞	TimesMir .25	25	20	24½	24⅛	24½	+ ¼
44⅝	37⅝	Timken 1.80a	18	11	41⅝	41½	41½	
27	18¼	TishRlty .40b	44	23	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	9⅛	Tobin Pkg	3		9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
25(	16⅞	odd Ship .80	29		24	23⅞	24	+ ⅞
31⅛	26⅛	ToledoE 1.92	36	11	30⅞	30⅛	30⅜	+ ⅛
68⅞	35⅞	ToolRsh 2.30f	33	26	45	44⅝	44⅝	— ⅛
18⅞	12⅝	Toot Rol .40b	19	13	17	16⅞	16⅞	+ ¼
79⅛	64⅝	TraneCo .96	19	24	67⅞	67⅛	67⅞	
48½	36½	Trans U 1.33	31	16	41	40¼	41	+ ¼
59⅝	36⅝	Trans W Air	373	12	38⅝	38⅛	38½	+ ½
34	25½	TrnWAir pf 2	2		27⅝	27⅜	27⅝	+ ⅜
16⅝	10⅞	TransWd Fin	41	10	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
23½	15¼	ransmr .55b	723	16	17⅝	16⅞	17⅝	+ ⅛
169	126	ransa pf4.53	1		125½	125½	125½	—1¾
25¼	10¾	Transcon .3	132	12	14½	13⅞	14	+ ¼
47	33½	Travelrs .84	570	11	40⅛	39	40⅛	+1⅜
57½	44⅝	Travelrs pf 2	27		49	47½	49	+1
21⅛	12⅞	TjavLdg .25e	15	20	14¼	13⅝	14	+ ⅛
33½	27⅞	TriCon 2.27e	93		33⅝	33	33⅜	+ ½
36⅝	27	TriSoM 2.57e	87	13	37	36	36½	+ ⅝
20	14	Triangind .83	10	14	15⅞	15⅜	15⅞	+ ⅛
29½	16	TriangP .15e	21	9	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
23⅝	12	Trinityln .56	498	14	22¼	20½	22¼	+ ⅛
69⅞	39⅝	Tropicana	64	58	56⅛	55¼	55⅝	— ⅜
33	30	TRW Inc 1.04	285	16	33¼	32¾	33⅛	
82⅛	72¼	TRW pf4.50	5		80½	80½	80½	— ½
91¼	77	TRW pf4.40	8		86⅝	86¾	86¾	— ½
16⅞	11⅞	TucsnGE .78	47	11	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅜
17	8⅝	Twent Cent	74	15	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
32⅞	21⅞	Tyler Corp	66	9	24⅝	24	24¼	+ ⅛
U								
54¼	28¼	UAL Inc	164	37	31¼	30⅝	30⅞	— ⅜
28	20¾	UARCO 1.10	11	12	22¾	22½	22½	+ ⅛
23⅞	17½	UGI Cp 1.32	171	10	18¼	18	18	
30	17⅝	UMC Ind .75	188	11	20¾	20½	20½	— ¼
16⅝	9⅝	Unarco .40	2	8	11	11	11	+ ⅛
41½	32¼	UniliLtd .95e	3	11	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	+ ⅜
43⅝	36⅝	UnilNV 1.69e	3	9	48	47¾	48	+ ¾
49	35¼	U Camp 1.08	13	20	47¾	47⅛	47⅝	— ⅛
52	41⅞	Un Carbide 2	413	15	51⅞	50	51⅝	+1⅝
45⅝	35	UnComr 1.26	40	11	41	40	40	—1
25½	9½	Union Corp	81	21	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅜
19⅝	16⅝	Un Elec 1.28	109	12	18⅝	18¼	18⅜	+ ¼
107	102	Un El 71pf 8	1		103½	103½	103½	— ½
67	59½	Un El pf4.53	z70		61¼	61	61	— ½
28½	24	Un Fidelity	187	16	26¼	25⅞	25⅞	— ¼
41½	27⅝	UnOilCal 1.60	288	11	37⅝	36½	37⅛	— ⅛
55⅝	43	UOCal pf2.53	377		52⅝	52	52¼	— ½
73½	47¼	Un Pac Cp 2	160	15	67⅝	66½	67⅛	+ ¼
15⅝	9⅝	UnPac pf.47			12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	— ⅛
42½	29⅝	Unionam .80	105	15	39⅝	39	39⅝	+1
19⅞	14¼	Unlroyal .70	154	10	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
108⅞	100½	Unlroyal pf 8	z370		104½	104	104	
29⅝	6	Unishops	84	100	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
49	28⅞	Unit Air 1.80	44		45⅞	45½	45⅞	— ⅛
16	10½	Unit Brands	74	293	12	11¾	11⅞	— ⅛
17	14⅞	U Brd pf1.20	9		15½	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
10⅝	8⅞	UnitCp .70e	32		9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
14⅞	9½	Unit Fin Cal	140	13	15	14⅞	15	+ ½
31	15⅞	UnitGas .84	40	14	29⅝	28¾	29	— ¼
34⅝	27⅝	Unitium 2.24	13	9	33½	33¼	33¼	— ¼
16⅝	7⅝	Unir Ind .32	1	9	9¼	9¼	9¼	
39⅞	30⅞	Unitinns .10	4	31	32¼	32	32¼	— ¼
61	43⅝	UnJersBks 2	12	12	56¾	56⅛	56⅛	+ ½
30⅝	21⅞	Unit MM 1.30	116	9	23⅛	22⅝	23	
18⅛	9½	Unit Nucir	31	33	12	11¾	12	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Unit Pk Min	19	40	2	2	2	+ ⅛
25⅛	16⅝	Un Refing .15	59	11	24⅝	24⅛	24½	+1
48⅝	46⅛	US FidG 2.28	76	16	43⅝	43¼	43⅜	— ⅜
38⅝	31⅝	USForS 3.19e	11		38	37½	37½	— ⅜
35⅛	24½	US Frept 1.40	105	12	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	
33½	24	US Gyps 1.60	187	9	26⅞	26½	26½	
35	29	USGyp pf1.8 0	4		30	30	30	
37	2½	US Home .12	83	12	24⅝	23	23⅜	—1
25⅛	18⅛	US Indust .62	153	8	21⅝	21	21⅛	— ¼
34⅛	24⅛	US Leasg .20	23	31	34⅝	34½	34⅝	+ ⅜
31⅛	19⅛	US Shoe .95	51	12	23⅝	22⅞	23⅛	+ ⅛
35⅛	27⅛	US Steel 1.60	110	11	32⅛	31⅞	32⅛	+ ⅛
26⅞	17⅛	US Tobac .62	191	13	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
24¼	16⅛	UniTel 1	290	15	23⅝	22⅞	23	+ ⅛
8	5	UniTel wi	16		7⅝	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
32⅝	23½	UnTel pf1.37	21		29½	29	29½	— ⅛
18	10	Unirode Cp	44	19	12½	12¼	12⅜	+ ⅛
37½	29	U Leaf 1.36	6	9	34⅝	34½	34⅝	— ⅛
25¼	15¼	Univ Oil Pd	602	21	24⅝	23½	24	+1
27	8⅝	Univ Cmpig	107		9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
129	70½	Upjohn 1.60a	187	41	130¼	128	129½	+1
20¼	12⅞	Urls Bldg .40	50	68	14½	14¼	14⅝	+ ¼
75¼	44	USLIFE .52	88	26	75⅝	75⅛	75¼	
23⅝	14¼	USM stp .40	101	15	23⅛	22⅞	23	— ⅛
20½	17⅝	USM pf1.50	z250		17⅞	19¼	19⅝	+ ¼
84⅛	63¼	Utahint .84e	62	31	87	81⅝	83	— ⅝
38	30	UtahPw 2.68	35	9	36	35⅜	36	
31½	22⅞	UV Ind 1	29	7	27¼	26⅞	27	— ⅛
25	20	UV Ind pf1.26	5		24½	24½	24½	
V								
27⅛	13⅛	Varlan Assoc	75	39	19⅝	18½	19⅛	+ ¼
27¼	16¼	VCA Corp .40	x102	14	20¼	19¾	20	— ⅛
42⅛	27½	Veeder 1.60	13	11	33⅛	32½	33⅛	

—1972— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
19⅛	12	VendoCo .30e	12	20	13¾	13½	13⅝	— ¼
34¼	27⅝	VF Corp .55	105	19	33⅛	32⅝	32¾	— ⅜
28⅛	15½	Viacom Int	40	35	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅜
24⅛	14⅞	VictComp .50	26	22	18⅛	18	18	— ⅜
24¼	16⅛	VaElPw 1.12	404	11	23⅛	22¾	23	+ ¼
115	109⅞	VaEP pf8.84	z80		113⅛	113¾	113¾	
104½	95½	Va EP pf7.45	z270		102½	101½	102½	+2½
99	94	Va EP pf7.20	z110		98	98	98	
74⅛	64	Va E&P pf 5	z270		69½	68¾	68¾	—2¼
71	62½	Va EP pf4.80	z120		66⅛	66⅛	66⅛	— ¼
58	53	Va EP pf4.04	z100		58⅛	57½	58⅛	+2½
34⅞	13⅞	Vornado	44	8	17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
27⅛	17	VSI Corp .48	32	12	22⅛	21⅝	22⅛	+ ½
28⅝	23	VulcMat 1.04	20	9	27⅝	27½	27½	
15⅛	10¾	VWR Unit .48	23	18	12⅞	12½	12½	— ¼
W								
45	35⅝	Wachova .62	44	20	43½	43¼	43¼	— ¼
97	68⅜	Wach pf2.20	1		93½	93½	93½	—1½
35⅝	29⅛	WachRl 2.43e	38	12	32⅞	32½	32⅞	+ ¼
28	17½	Walgreen 1	32	12	22⅛	22	22	— ⅛
54½	41½	WalkrH 1.20a	18	16	53⅝	53⅛	53⅝	— ⅜
26	20⅜	WallBusF .40	47	19	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
24	16⅜	WallMury 6.0	13	7	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
35	28	WalMart Str	13	51	34¼	34	34⅛	— ⅛
63	23	Wang Labs	156	53	33½	32¼	32¼	—1½
14⅜	8¼	Ward Foods	16		9⅛	9⅛	9½	
25	16¾	Warnaco .60	14	9	20	19¾	20	
22	14⅛	WarnerCo .50	5	12	15⅛	15¼	15¼	
50⅛	31	WarnCom .25	94	16	38½	38⅛	38⅝	
100	65½	WarnC pf1.25	3		76	76	76	— ½
102½	77⅛	WarLBt 1.30a	175	33	102¼	101⅝	102	+1
43	33⅛	WarnSwa 1	32	32	43	42⅝	43	+ ¼
26½	21⅞	Wash Gs 1.80	5	15	25⅝	25½	25⅝	+ ⅛
20	14¼	WashSH .80a	6	9	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	— ¼
23½	2?	WashWP 1.40	32	11	22⅝	22	22½	+ ¼

—1972— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	P/E	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
48½	31½	Watkin Johns	64	33	41⅝	39⅞	41⅝	+2
13½	10	Wayn Gos .76	13	10	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	
28	21½	Way G pf1.60	1		23	23	23	+ ½
7⅞	4⅝	Waen Unit	1	40	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
10⅛	7½	Wean Unit pf	2		8½	8⅞	8⅞	
15	5½	Weathr .23e	37	12	11¼	11	11⅛	+ ⅜
11	7¼	Webb Del E	63	11	8⅞	8	8	— ⅛
29⅜	15⅛	WeilMcL .50	43	9	16⅞	16⅛	16½	
29⅛	16¼	Weis Mkt .48	4	13	21⅝	21½	21½	— ⅛
4⅛	2	Welbilt Corp	1		2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
29½	26⅞	WellsFar .96	100	14	29½	29⅛	29⅞	
26	20	WellFM 1.96e	87	13	25	24⅞	24½	— ⅜
27⅞	16⅛	WellsRG .60	28	10	20	19⅝	20	— ¼
19⅛	13¼	WescoF .84t	28	9	16⅞	16½	16⅝	+ ¼
31¼	23	West Tra .60	2	14	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
65½	57	WPP pf 4.50	z210		61¾	61¾	61¾	+ ¾
31⅞	21½	WstPtPep 1	23	11	29¼	28½	28½	— ½
17⅛	12¾	WnAirL .05h	138	15	14	13½	13½	— ⅜
37½	29⅛	Wn Banc 1.20	217	12	36⅜	36⅛	36½	
23⅛	11⅞	Wn Pac Ind	27	19	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
69½	41⅞	WnUnoln 1.40	128	20	46¾	46⅛	46½	+ ⅛
54⅞	38⅝	WestgEl .94	498	20	47	46⅝	46⅝	— ⅜
64	57⅝	West E pf3.80	z100		62¼	62¼	62¼	— ¼
27⅞	18	Westvco 1.05	41	22	27⅛	26⅞	27⅛	
40⅛	29½	Weyberg 1.20	1	9	31	31	31	
57⅞	42½	Weyerhs .63a	109	25	56	55⅝	56	
58½	49½	Weyhr pf2.75	72		56⅝	56⅛	56½	— ⅛
32⅞	20⅛	WhelFry .10h	153	24	22⅛	21½	21½	— ⅜
24¼	15⅞	WheelPitt Stl	15	27	21	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
65	55	WheelPlt pf 6	z700		59½	59½	59½	
54	24⅝	WheelPlt pf 5	z170		51¼	50⅝	51¼	+ ½
43	31	Whirlpol .55	289	21	37	36	36	—1
27⅛	15¼	WhitCn .40b	54	12	21⅝	21¼	21½	
38	34⅛	Whit C pfC 3	2		37⅞	37½	37⅞	+ ⅜
29⅛	12	White Motor	71	71	15⅛	14⅞	15	— ⅛
14⅛	6⅛	Whittaker	193	18	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
53⅞	2⅛	WickesCorp 1	74	15	27⅞	26⅝	26⅞	— ½

—1972— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	P/E	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
10⅛	6	WiebltStr .25b	67	12	8	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅜
50⅛	93½	WillRoss .48	29	33	47½	46¼	47½	+1⅝
54⅞	35	Williams Co	202	12	54½	54	54	— ⅛
35⅞	22⅞	Wms Co wt	64		35⅛	34⅛	34⅛	— ¼
50⅛	34	Wms Co pf.80	1		48	48	48	
42	33¼	WinnDx 1.20	21	20	41¼	41	41¼	
47	38¼	WinnDix B	1		43½	43¼	43¼	— ⅛
48⅛	20⅜	Winnebago	163	32	24½	24⅛	24¼	+ ⅛
26⅛	21⅛	WisElPw 1.54	281	9	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞	—1⅛
18⅛	15⅛	WiscPS 1.20	25	10	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
30	21	WitcoCh .98	68	11	24⅝	24¼	24½	+ ⅛
11⅛	6⅛	WolvWW .29e	34	12	7⅛	6⅞	7	
25⅛	17	Womerco .46	33	18	19⅝	18½	19⅝	+1⅛
19⅛	14⅛	Woods Cp .48	3	12	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅛
47⅛	30¼	Woolw th 1.20	434	12	31⅛	30¼	30½	— ⅜
67⅛	45⅛	Woolw pf2.20	8		47½	46⅝	47	+ ⅜
14⅛	7	World Airwy	7	16	7⅛	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
129⅛	116⅜	Wrigley 3a	9	121	119⅞	118	119⅞	+1¾
20⅛	14⅛	Wurlitzer .60	7	9	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	+ ⅛
X								
171⅞	120¼	Xerox Cp .84	346	49	151⅝	150¼	150⅝	— ⅞
34⅛	23¼	Xtra Inc	4	13	28⅛	27¼	27½	— ⅜
Y								
16⅞	10⅛	YngStl Door	9	85	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
Z								
46⅛	36⅛	ZaleCorp .68	97	23	43½	43⅛	43⅛	— ⅜
37⅛	29	Zale pfA .80	5		34⅛	34¼	34½	+ ¼
29⅛	24⅛	Zapata Corp	48	11	34⅛	34	34½	
39⅛	23⅛	Zayre Corp	139	12	29⅞	29	29	— ⅛
54⅛	39⅛	Zenith R 1.40	87	24	54⅛	53½	53⅞	— ⅜
37	17⅛	Zorn Ind .28	20	24	20¼	19¾	20	

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Mon.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	*.27¼	*.25¾
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	*.50½	†.44
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½ yd.	.21	.19¼
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	126.00	126.00
Iron 2 Fdry Phila, ton	83.25	79.50
Steel scrap No. 1 hvy Pitt.	44-45	32-33
Lead spot lb.	.14½-.15	.14-.14½
Copper elec. lb.	.50½-⅞	.50½-⅛
Tin (Straits), lb.	1.78¾	1.70¼
Zinc, E St. L basis, lb.	.18-.18½	.17
Silver N.Y., oz.	2.000	1.45⅞
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)	477.9	378.4

* Nominal. † Asked.

NEW YORK FUTURES

Jan. 8, 1973

World sugar No. 11: March 9.65-73, May 9.49-55, July 8.97-98, Sept. 8.48 n, Oct. 8.25 n, March 7.95 n.

Wool: May 186.5 b, July 182.0 b, Dec. 175.0 b.

Cocoa: March 33.45, May 32.43, July 32.30, Sept. 32.40, Dec. 32.60, May 32.81.

Copper: Jan. 50.80, March 51.50, May 53.20, July 52.90, Sept. 53.55, Oct. 53.30, Dec. 54.40, Jan. 54.55.

Orange juice: Jan. 45.05, March 46.30, May 47.35, July 47.80 b, Sept. 48.10 b, Nov. 46.40 b, Jan. 44.85 b.

Potatoes: March 6.07, April 6.27, May 6.94, Nov. 3.42.

Silver: Jan. 201.60, March 203.40, May 205.30, July 207.10, Sept. 208.90, Dec. 211.50, Jan. 212.40, March 214.10, May 215.80.

COTTON No. 2

	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch.
March	38.20	38.45	37.80	37.95	+67
May	38.10	38.15	37.50	37.80	+80
July	37.65	37.89	37.31	37.35	+77
Oct.	35.65	36.10	35.50	b35.47	+44
Dec.	32.90	33.10	32.80	32.95	+37
March	32.90	33.05	32.71	b32.95	+45
May	—	—	—	b32.95	+35

b—bid.

CHICAGO FUTURES

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
WHEAT					
Mar	2.58¾	2.59¾	2.55¼	2.57⅛	2.60
May	2.53¾	2.52½	2.48⅞	2.52	2.51½
Jul	2.34	2.35¼	2.33⅝	2.35	2.34⅝
Sep	2.34¼	2.35	2.33¾	2.35	2.34⅝
Dec	2.35¾	2.37¼	2.35½	2.36½	2.35½
CORN					
Mar	1.54	1.55½	1.52⅞	1.52⅞	1.56⅛
May	1.50	1.53	1.47½	1.47⅝	1.53¼
Jul	1.46	1.46¼	1.43⅞	1.43⅝	1.46¼
Sep	1.42⅛	1.42½	1.40¼	1.40¼	1.43½
Dec	1.38½	1.38⅝	1.35½	1.36½	1.39
SOYBEANS					
Jan	4.28	4.30	4.23	4.25	4.32
Mar	4.27	4.27	4.22	4.22½	4.27¾
May	4.19	4.20	4.14¼	4.14¼	4.19¼
Jul	4.11	4.12	4.06	4.06	4.11¾
Aug	4.04½	4.05½	4.01½	4.02	4.06
Sep	3.77½	3.77¾	3.75½	3.76¼	3.77¼
Nov	3.51⅝	3.54½	3.51	3.52	3.52½
Jan	3.57	3.57½	3.55⅞	3.55⅞	3.56½
SOYBEAN OIL					
Jan	9.62	9.82	9.60	9.78	a9.65
Mar	9.78	9.96	9.76	9.91	9.78
May	9.94	10.12	9.91	10.05	9.93
Jul	10.10	10.23	10.04	10.18	10.08
Aug	10.07	10.22	10.07	10.17	10.09
Sep	10.03	10.17	10.00	10.17	10.09
Oct	9.75	9.90	9.75	9.90	b9.72
Dec	9.62	9.73	9.62	b9.65	a9.61
SOYBEAN MEAL					
Jan	164.00	165.25	156.60	157.50	166.25
Mar	150.00	150.75	146.75	146.75	151.50
May	141.00	142.50	138.50	138.50	141.75
Jul	136.50	137.50	134.50	135.00	136.75
Aug	135.00	136.50	133.50	133.50	134.75
Sep	133.00	133.00	131.50	131.50	132.00
Oct	118.00	118.00	117.00	118.00	118.50
Dec	112.00	113.25	110.00	111.00	113.00

b-Bid; a-Asked; n-Nominal.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
SILVER					
Feb	201.50	204.00	200.20	203.70	203.90
Apr	202.80	205.30	201.60	205.00	25.
Jun	205.10	207.10	203.10	206.80	206.40
Aug	206.50	208.70	205.10	208.60	208.30
Oct	208.70	210.40	207.30	209.60	209.80
Dec	209.00	212.00	208.70	211.80	211.30
Feb	211.70	213.70	211.60	213.60	212.90
Apr	213.30	215.30	212.80	215.30	214.40
LIVE BEEF CATTLE					
Feb	41.52	42.15	41.42	42.15	41.65
Apr	41.45	41.85	41.40	41.80	41.50
Jun	41.47	41.89	41.37	41.80	40.30
Aug	40.20	40.47	40.20	40.32	39.37
Oct	39.35	39.70	39.25	39.70	37.37
Dec	39.50	39.50	39.25	b39.45	39.25

Sales: Feb 2760; April 1906; June 898; Aug 153; AOct 115; Dec 20.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
SHELL EGGS					
Jan	48.40	50.45	48.40	50.10	48.50
Feb	45.40	47.60	45.40	47.00	45.65
Mar	44.60	46.35	44.60	46.00	44.65
Apr	43.50	b43.85	43.50	44.35	43.60
May	39.90	40.50	39.65	39.40	39.50
Jun	40.00	40.20	a39.90	a39.90	a39.25
Jul	—	—	—	n41.00	n41.00
Aug	—	—	—	n42.00	n42.00
Sep	45.25	45.50	45.25	45.50	44.85

Sales: Jan 1435; Feb 1288; March 268; April 97; May 208; June 2; July 0; Aug 0; Sep 2.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
LIVE HOGS					
Feb	33.43	33.85	33.35	33.77	33.30
Apr	29.30	29.70	29.30	29.70	29.15
Jun	29.97	30.35	29.90	30.25	29.85
Jul	29.90	30.25	29.85	30.25	29.80
Aug	28.05	28.25	28.00	28.25	28.00
Oct	25.110	26.30	26.35	b26.k	

Sales: Feb 1540; April 752; June 190; July 255; Aug 79; Oct 56; Dec 40.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
FROZEN PORK BELLIES					
Feb	51.90	52.65	51.80	52.60	51.60
Mar	50.80	51.45	50.77	51.50	50.50
May	49.75	50.47	49.70	50.35	49.60
Jul	47.85	48.55	47.80	48.45	47.60
Aug	45.95	46.45	45.77	46.45	45.65

Sales: Feb 4550; March 2330; May 765; July 875; Aug 294.

Open interest: Feb 8065; March 4432; May 2878; July 4178; Aug 1300.

b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal.

Market Summary

Most Actives—New York

Jan. 8, 1973

Gulf Oil	234,900	26	— ⅛
Cont Telep	233,900	24⅝	+ ⅝
Firestone	226,000	25¼	+ ½
Am Airlin	195,350	27½	— ¼
Ford Mot	165,600	80⅝	+ ½
Texaco Inc	127,500	38⅝	— ⅛
NL Ind	122,400	17⅛	— ½
Am Tel&Tel	121,800	53⅝	+ ⅛
Southern Co	110,900	20½	+ ½
Panh EPL	109,900	44⅝	+ ⅛
Int Paper	100,450	42	+ ½
Fst Chart	99,000	31	+ ⅜
Gen Motors	96,900	81⅞	— ⅛
Levitz Frnit	96,300	22⅞	+ ⅜
Armco Stl	93,600	24½	

	Today	Prev. day
Volume (in millions)	16.84	19.33
Advances	676	745
Declines	771	687
Unchanged	339	363
Total issues	1806	1795
New 1972-73 highs	75	66
New 1972-73 lows	9	7

Most Actives—American

Houst Oil m	111,900	29⅞	+8
Teleprомp	83,400	30	— ⅞
Champ Ho	77,050	12¼	+ ⅛
PrudBldg M	62,300	25¾	— ¾
Permaner	54,300	8⅝	— ⅞
Gt Bas Pet	46,400	3⅝	— ⅛
Buttes Gas	43,800	25⅛	— 6½
Jefferson St	43,500	10⅝	+4⅛
Dearborn St	42,200	24¾	+2⅛
Yates Ind	38,500	16½	+ ⅛

Approx total stock sales 3,10 C0

Stock sales year ago 5,105,015

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
26.83	26.56	26.70	+.02

Dow Jones Averages

	Oen	High	Low	Close	Net
30 Ind	1048.46	1053.58	1040.86	1047.86	+ 0.37
20 Trn	224.89	225.17	222.88	224.66	— 0.54
15 Utl	120.65	121.26	119.57	120.40	— 0.09
65 Stk	334.22	335.92	331.55	333.91	— 0.17

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials	134.82	133.16	134.05	—.02
20 Railroads	44.59	43.99	44.39	—.02
55 Utilities	61.57	60.63	61.07	—.07
500 Stocks	120.55	119.04	119.85	—.02

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	65.41	65.26	65.35	—.02
Industrials	77.45	77.35	77.44	—.04
Transportation	46.79	46.60	46.66	—.17
Utility	42.40	42.32	42.39	—
Finance	84.55	84.28	84.53	+.31

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Shares	Buy	Sales	*Short
Jan. 5	343,518	548,251	2,758
Jan. 4	302,693	544,484	2,486
Jan. 3	357,713	531,540	3,070
Jan. 2	359,975	530,141	1,560
Dec. 29	403,076	956,050	3,107

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS-75

Alcan Alu	Ford Mot	Petroleum
Alcoa	FtHow Pap	PSEG 8.08pf
Am Tel&Tel	Genstar Ltd	Pullman
Avis Inc	Halliburtn	Reed Tool
Baxter Lab	Helm Payr	RoanSel Tr
ChaseMTr	Herc Inc	SanFe Int
Cloro Co	Hus NGas	Sav On Drg
Colg Palm	HouNG pf A	SCA Svc
Cont Oil	Howrd John	ScuddDVst
ComOil pf	InlandCon A	Smith Intl
Crouse Hind	Int Miner	Sony Corp
Dennys Inc	Japan Fnd	SonyCp wi
Djam Shm	Linc Nat	SoNwEn Tel
Domin Fd	LincNat pf	StdOil Cal
Dresser Ind	LaPac wi	Stone Cont
Dresser pf	MAPCO	Suburb Pro
Dresar pf B	McDermot	Tenneco
duPont	Merck Co	Tenneco pf
Emery Air	MtrE 7.68pf	Texaco Inc
Exxon Cp	MGIC Inv	Tri Cont
Fairch Cam	Motorola	TrjSou Mtg
Federal Co	Nat Chemsh	UnitFinl Cal
FidMtg Inv	NDist 4.53pf	US Leasing
FstNCtyCp	NevPow pf	Upjohn Co
FstVaBksh	penney JC	VaEP 4.04pf

NEW LOWS-9

A Medicorp	Nat Airlines	Penn Cent
GenPort Inc	NorARk pf	Texas Ind
Masonite wi	Papercrft	Transam pf

Swiss Wholesale Prices

BERN, Jan. 8 (Reuters).—The Swiss wholesale price index rose to 131.7 at the end of December, an increase of 0.9 percent compared with November and a rise of 5.8 percent compared with a year ago, the government said today. I nNovember, the index was 0.4 percent higher than in October and 5.6 percent higher than a year ago.

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We are pleased to announce that

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effective January 1, 1973

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New York Chicago London

TRIBUNAL DE PREMIÈRE INSTANCE

Pouvoir judiciaire

Par jugement du vendredi 1er décembre 1972, le Tribunal de Première Instance de la République et Canton de Genève a *modifié le règlement du Fonds de placement First National City Fund* en application des Art. 9, al. 3, et 10 de la Loi fédérale sur les fonds de placement du 1er juillet 1966 et des Art. 1 et suivants de la Loi genevoise d'application de ladite loi fédérale du 28 juin 1968 en ce sens que l'alinéa 10 du règlement de ce fonds de placement aura désormais la teneur suivante :

Litt. a : "La fortune du Fonds doit être placée sous réserve de la restriction de l'alinéa b au présent article, en actions, *autres parts du capital, bons de jouissance, obligations* convertibles et à options, certificats d'options ainsi qu'en obligations de sociétés. Des obligations de corporation de droit public peuvent également être acquises. Le pourcentage des titres étrangers n'est pas limité."

En outre, par ce même jugement, il a été introduit dans le règlement de ce Fonds de placement un nouvel article 10, alinéa b, dont la teneur est la suivante :

Litt. b : "Le Fonds n'est pas autorisé à acquérir des parts d'autres fonds de placement suisses ou étrangers, ni d'autres ensembles de biens sous forme de société ou autres qui sont investis selon le principe de la répartition des risques en immeubles ou en titres, à moins que l'investissement en titres n'ait pour but d'exercer une influence sur la gestion d'entreprises et non le simple placement de capitaux."

G. CURTIN, juge.

This announcement appears as a matter of record only

Departamento Nacional de Estradas de Rodagem

Guaranteed by the National Treasury of the Federative Republic of Brazil

US $15,000,000 10-Year Loan

To assist financing of the Trans-Amazonian Highway

arranged by

European Brazilian Bank Limited

and provided by

Associated Japanese Bank (International) Limited
Banco do Estado de Sao Paulo S.A., London
Bank of America Limited
Banque Ameribas
European Brazilian Bank Limited
Japan International Bank Limited
Libra Bank Limited
Midland Bank Limited
Security Pacific National Bank
Standard and Chartered Banking Group Limited
World Banking Corporation Limited, Nassau, Bahamas

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

Jan. 8, 1973

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied to the IHT. (d) daily; (w) —weekly; (r) —regular; (i) irregularly.

Fund	Price
(w) Alexander Fund	$11.89
(d) Am. Express Int'l Fd.	$19.68
(w) Amitalia Fund	$8.14
(w) Andreae Equity	Can.$5.50
(w) Apollo(Tempus) iss.pr.	SF136.63
(i) Apollo Fund S.A.	$15.38
(w) Aries Fund N.V.	$42.01
(w) Asca Corporation	DM16.79
(w) Austral. Trust S.A.	$10.69
(w) Austral'n Selection Fd.	$7.35
BARCLAYTRUST FRONTIER:	
— (w) BtF Growth Fund	$8.33
— (w) BtF Japan Fund	$11.80
— (w) BtF Trust S.A.	$14.60
— (w) BtF Income Fund	$10.89
(w) Broad & Wall Fd Int'l	$61.17
(w) Browninvest	$24.69
(r) Cal. Land & Constr.	$17.06
(d) Can Gas & Energy Fd	Can.$15.95
(d) Can Secur Growth Fd	Can.$5.81
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:	
— (w) Capital Int'l	$14.51
— (w) Capital Italia S.A.	$11.34
(d) Carlbaco N.V. "C" Sh.	$124.22
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd	$1,080.03
(w) Convert.Fd.Int.A Certs.	$10.88
(w) Convert Fd.Int.B Certs.	$13.20
(d) Convert. Bond Fd N.V.	$10.51
(r) Convert. Sec. N. V.	$784.79
(d) Crivus Invest. Units	$3.84
CREDIT SUISSE:	
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	SF104.50
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l	SF116.50
CREDIT SUISSE: SWISS BANK CORP.:	
— (d) Europa-Valor	SF175.25
— (d) Intervalor	SF118.75
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser.	SF398.50
(i) Crosby Fund S.A.	$8.55
(w) D.G.C.	$67.68
(d) Delta Invest. Fund	$10.13
(d) Delta Multifund	$10.26
(d) Daiwa Int'l Fund	Yen 11,074
DREYFUS GROUP:	
— (d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$13.59
— (w) Dr.Interct.Inv.Fd.	$13.21
— (w) Dr. Offsh. Com. Sh.	$11.70
— (w) Dr.Offsh.Deb.Prem.	—
(d) Eurunion	$43.38
(d) Executive Fd of Canada	$6.87
FIDELITY:	
—(w) Equitalia S.A.	$10.98
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$23.34
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fd.	$23.34
(d) Fiducem	BF1,383
(d) Finance Union	$10.83
(w) First/Fund	$12.81
FIRST INVESTORS:	
— (w) American Trust	$7.60
— (w) Int'l Min.& Petr.Fd.	29.93
— (i) Austl.Ld.&Prop.Fd.	Bah.$10.35
(d) First Nt'l City Fund	$35.78
(d) First Security Cap. Fd	$124.02
(w) Fleming Fund S.A.	$39.13
(w) Fleming Japan Fund	$22.70
(d) Fonditalia	$12.25
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr.	SF3.191
(d) Formula Selection Fd.	SF133.43
FUND OF AUSTRALIA GROUP:	
— (w) Fd of Austral.(SUS)	$3.54
— (w) Fd Austral Sterling.	Aus.$4.47
— (w) Prop. Bonds Aust.	Aus.$1.15
— (w) — — Int'l Ltd.	Aus.$8.12
(d) Fund of Nations	$11.09
(w) Future Australia Fd.	Aus.$10.82
G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:	
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	$22.29
— (w) G.T Dollar Fund	$10.95
(r) Growth International	$9.70
(w) GuardianGrwthFdInt'l	$5.94
(w) Hambro Overseas Fd.	$6.39
(w) Haussmann Holdgs.NV.	$5.330
(w) Hedged Investors	$14.631
(i) H.O.I.T./Hobet	$28.67
(d) ICOFUND	$11.72
(w) INGROW	$23.00
(d) Interfix	$121.29
(d) Interfund S.A.	$11.35
(d) Interitalia	Lire 8.131
(w) Intermarket Fund	$134.54
(w) Int'l Income Fund	633.11
(r) Int'l Priv. Ltd.	Can.$5.12
(r) Internt'l Shipping Fd.	DM1,237.71
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd SA.	$10.83
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund	$10.72
(r) Japan Growth Fund	$15.41
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$17.34
(d) Japan Selection Fund	$55.98
(i) Jardine Japan Fund	$40.48
(d) KB Income Fund	LF1,873
(w) Keyes Real Estate Fd.	$6.17
(w) Keyfund	$9.81
(w) Kleinwort BensonIntF.	$13.29
(w) Kleinwort. Bens.Jap.F.	$19.91
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold	$22.55
(w) Luxfund	$23.91
(r) Marlin Fund	$11.45
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund.	$11.75
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$6.31
(d) Neuwirth Inv Fund	$10.01
(w) N.A.M.F.	$111.01
(w) Nippon Fund	$33.55*
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund	$9.09
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd.	$14.64
(r) OlympicCap Fed. Inc.	$2.84
(i) Opportunity Fd. Int.	$11.07
(w) Pacific Seaboard Fund	$32.53
(d) Pan Am REEF Fund	$9.87
(r) Pegasus Intern'l	$10.03
(w) Pyramid (CMC)	SF75.50
(d) Renta Fund	LF2,302
(d) Renta Capital Fund	LF3,822
(d) Rentinvest	BF1,058
(w) Roosevelt Fund	$7.53
SAFE GROUP:	
— (d) Safe Fund	$10.30
— (d) Safe Trust Fund	$14.74
— (d) Global Fund	$7.82
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF89.75
(d) Selective Am. E'lty Fd.	$11.06
(w) Selective Capital Fd.	$5.52
(r) Senator Portfolio N.V.	$3.15
SEPRO.	
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.)	$12.93
— (w) Sepro (Issue Pr.)	$14.13
SHARE GROUP:	
— (d) Share Int'l Fund	$6.93
— (d) Share Realty	$13.33
— (w) Shareholders Excal.	$2.45
— (d) Enterprise Fund	$7.26
— (d) Harbor Fund	$6.72
S.M.C FUNDS:	
— (d) Chase Selection Fd.	$11.86
— (d) Crossbow Fund	SF8.97
— (d) I.T.P.	$12.84
— (d) Invest. Selection Fd.	$2.26
SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:	
— (r) Parfon Sw R. Est.	SF1,390
— (r) Securswiss	SF1,192*
(w) Stanhope Transat. Fd.	$14.84
(w) Stand. & Poor Int. Fd.	$276.83
(w) Star Fund	$7.80
(r) Suez Int'l Ventures Inc.	$12.55
SWISS BANK CORP.:	
— (d) Japan Portfolio	SF564.75
— (d) Univ. Bond Select	SF112.00
— (d) Universal Fund	SF140.05
(r) Talent Global Fund	$12.46
(w) Tokyo Cap HoldingsNV.	$36.09
(w) Tokyo Valor	$16.20
(w) Transpacific Fund	$19.09
(r) Tyndall Bermuda Fund	Pence 132.5
(r) Tyndall Inter. Fund	Pence 115.5
(r) Tyndall Overseas Fd.	51.61
UNION BANK SWITZ.:	
— (d) Amca O.B. sh.	SF75.50
— (d) Bond Invest	SF103.00
— (d) Eurit Eu. Sh.	SF172.00
— (d) Fonsa Sw Sh.	SF126.50
— (d) Globinvest	SF110.00
— (d) Pacific-Invest.	SF133.50
— (d) Safit So Af Sh.	SF347.00
— (d) Sima Sw R. Est.	SF163.50
UNION-INVESTMENT. Frankfurt:	
— (d) Atlanticfonds	DM23.03
— (d) Europafonds	DM42.02
— (d) Unifonds	DM24.31
— (d) Unirenta	DM41.88
— (d) Unispecial I	DM79.50
(w) United Cap. Inv. Fd.	$4.69
(d) U.S. Trust Invest. Fd.	$17.70
(w) Western Growth Fd.	$7.67
(w) Western Hedge Fund	$2,169.01
(w) West. Proprietary N.V.	$2,491.57
(d) World Equity Grth Fd.	$610.94
(w) Worldwide Securities	$47.60
(w) Worldwide Special	$4,058.33
(w) Zodiac Commod. Fund.	$5.41
(w) Zodiac Fund	$7.43

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend; + — New; NA — Not available; BF - Belgian francs; LF - Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer price; a — Asked.

LOANS TO HEIRS

On Estate Trusts Remainder Interests in trusts purchased.

Allied Investment & Discount Corp.
1530 Locust Street.
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19102.
Tel.: (215) LO 7-1236.

ELLIS AG ZUERICH

Weinplatz 6
Phone: 27 41 47. Telex: 53 641.
BROKERS FOR:
Stocks-Eurobonds-Eurodeposits

Tokyo Capital Holdings N.V.

The net asset value per share increased in 1972 by 66,1% from US.$ 23.47 on 1st January to US.$ 38.99 on 31st December.

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

We are pleased to announce the appointment of

Alan Rosenfeld, CFA
as Associate Director of Research

and the addition to our staff of the following securities analysts:

Sid Berkowitz
Retail, Textiles and Apparel

Louis F. Korte
Corporate Finance Stocks

Richard K. Rolle
Drugs

Robert J. Smith, CFA
Foods and Beverages

Harvey B. Storch
Chemicals and Photography

Bache

Bache & Co. Incorporated
Research Division
40 Wall Street, New York, N.Y. 10005
Telephone: (212) 797-3600

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Bond	Bid	Asked
Ae. Lingus 8¼-81	102	103
Am.Brands 8-81	102¾	103¾
Anglo-Am 7½-87	100	101
Amax 8-76	103½	104½
Amax 8½-86	135½	106½
ASEA 8½-86	102¾	103¾
Ashland 8-87	102½	103½
Aust-Swiss 8-87	103	104
Bk Tokyo 7¾-76	103½	104½
B.N.P. 8¼-77	104¼	105¼
Barclay 8¼-86	105½	106½
Beecham 8½-86	102¾	103¾
BICC 7¾-87	99½	100½
Borg Warn 8-79	103	104
Borregaard 8¾-86	102½	103½
CN PTT 8-86	133¾	104¾
Carlsberg 8¾-86	106¼	107¼
Carrier 8-87	102	103
C Lafarge 8¼-86	105	106
C.F.E. 8-87	99½	103½
Com Union	134½	105½
Cont Oil 7-80	100	101
Conoco 8-86	102½	103½
Cont Tel 8¼-86	102¾	103¾
Copen City 8-84	104	105½
Copen Coun 7¾-87	100½	101½
Copen Tel 8½-86	103¾	104¾
Corning 8½-86	106	107
Cut Ham 8-87	102	103
Denmark 9-82	108	109
Denmark 7½-93	99½	100½
Dow Cor 8½-86	106	107
Dupont 7½-78	102½	103½
E.D.F. 8½-86	105¼	106¼
E.I.B. 7½-84	102	103½
E.I.B. 8½-86	107¼	108¼
E.I.B. 7½-93	102¾	103¾
Esso 7½-76	102¾	103¾
Esso 8-86 Nov	135	106
Escom 8½-86	102	103
FinMtgBk 8½-86	102½	103½
Ford 8-81	135½	105½
Gen Mills 8-86	133	104
Ge. Mot 8¼-76	104½	105½
G'n Mot 8¼-86	108¾	107¾
Grang's 8½-89	102¾	103¾
Grolier 8¾-86	133¼	104¼
Gte 8¼-86	103	104
Guar Roy 8-87	102¼	103¼
Hess 8-78	132½	133½
Haas 8¾-86	106¼	107¼
Hambros ¾-87	102½	103½
Helsinki 8¾-86	133½	104½
Hill Samuel 8½-86	134¾	105¾
Iceland 8-87	100	101
I.C.I. 7½-92	100½	101½
I.N.I. 8-87	99	100
Ireland 8¼-89	100¾	101¾
I.S.E. 8½-86	103¼	104¼
Intl Util 8¼-82	101½	102¼
Kimberley 8 -86	136¾	107¾
Klein Ben 8¼-87	103½	104½
Lyons 8¾-86	105	136
Metro Est 8¼-86	104	135
Monsanto 8¼-85	105½	107¼
Mount Isa 8¾-86	104¾	105¾
Newfoundld 8½-86	104	105
Nickel (Le) 9	106½	107½
Norg KomBk 7½	99	100
Orrfa 8¾-86	104¾	105¾
Oslo 8¼-86	103¾	104¾
Owens Corn 9-86	108¾	109¾
Oils Elv 8¾-85	105½	106½
Pekema 8¾-86	103½	104½
Pennwalt 8-87	102	103
Petronor 8½-86	102¼	103¼
Phil Morris 8-78	105¼	106¼
Phil Morris 8½-86	108¼	109¼
Plessey 8½-86	104	105
QuebecHyd 8½-86	104½	105½
Queensld 8½-86	103½	104½
Ralston 7½-87	99¾	100¾
Rank 8¼-86	105¼	106¼
Richardson 8¼-85	105½	106½
S.A.S. 8-88	102	103
Scott 8¾-86	106	107
Shell 8-86	104¾	105¾
Shell 7½-87	101½	102½
St Africa 8-87	103¼	101¼
Sybron 8-87	102½	103½
Textron 7¾-87	100	101
Transamer 8½-86	103¾	104¾
Transocean 8-84	132¾	103¾
Transocean 8-86	102½	103½
Transocean 7½-87	101¾	102¾
T.R.W. 8¾-86	104½	105½
Union Oil 7-79	99½	100½
Union Oil 7½-87	100	101
Utah 8-87	101¾	102¾
Volvo 8-87	102¾	103¾
Wellcome 8¼-87	102½	103½
Will Glyn 8¼-87	133	104
Chevron 5-88	129¾	133¾
Chesebg 6¼-84	167½	167½
Chrysler 4¾-88	82½	83½
Chrysler 5-88	87¼	88¼
Cont Tel 5½-88	114	115
Cummins Int 6¼	118¾	119¾
Dart Ind 4¾-87	108¾	109¾
Equity F 5½	90¼	91¼
EastKodak 4½-88	157	158
Fedders 5-92	95¾	96¾
Fed Dept 4½-85	137	138
Firestone 5-88	106½	107½
Ford 6-83	115½	116½
Ford 6-86	126	127
Genesco 4½-85	122¾	124¾
GenElec 4¼-87	106	107
Gen-Foods 4¾-87	97¼	98¼
GenShop 5-87	104¾	105¾
Gillette 4¾-82	107	108
Halliburt 4½-87	128¾	129¾
Honeywell 5-83	132½	134½
Honeywell 6-86	119¾	120¾
I.S.E. 5-88	111¼	112¼
T.S.E. 6½-89	111½	112½
J Logan 4¾-83	110¼	111¼
Leasco 5-88	73½	74½
Leasco 5-89	64½	65½
LTV 5-88	53½	54¾
MarMidland 5-88	101¼	102¼
Mass Mut 6¾-87	104¼	105¼
Michelin 6-85	149	150
Miles 4¾-83	108¾	107¾
Morgan JP 4¼-87	115	116
Motorola 4½-83	165	166
Murphy Oil 4½	130	131
Nabisco 5¾-88	118¼	119¼
Owens Ill 4½-87	105¼	106¼
ParAm 5¼	74¼	75¼
Penney JC 4½-87	120	121
Phil Lamp 4¾-83	112½	113½
R.C.A 5-88	100½	101½
Revlon 4¾-83	118	119
Revlon 4¾-87	107	108
Reynolds M 5-88	81	82
Squibb Intl 4¼-87	111½	112¼
Texaco 4½-83	102	103
20th Cent 5-87	70½	71½
UnCarb 4¾-82	104	105
WardFd 5½-88	68½	73½
WernLam 4½-87	124	125

Convertible Bonds

Bond	Bid	Asked
Addressog 4¾-88	81	82
Am Med 5½-92	102	103
Amexco 4¼-87	129½	130½
Am Mot 6-92	114½	115½
Amoco 5¼-84	120	121
Asco 5-92	94¼	95¼
Alusuisse 4¾-87	82	84
Amor Can 4¾-88	87	88
Am Tob 5¼-88	121	122
Ashland 5-88	131¼	102¼
BroadHale 4¼-87	108	109

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966—100)

	Med	Long	Conv.
Yesterday	101.52	93.06	134.87
Previous	101.54	93.06	134.21

Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on Jan. 8, 1973

INDUSTRIAL

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
14473	Abitibi	$ 10⅝	10⅜	10½	
750	Acklands	$ 13	12⅞	13	— ⅛
909	Agra Ind	$ 14	13½	13¾	— ¼
10450	Alta Gas T	$ 17¾	17	17	
50	Alta Nat	$ 22	21¾	22	
1950	Algo Cent	$ 12¾	12½	12½	
2100	Argus C pr	$ 14⅝	14	14⅝	+ ⅜
1900	Al Sugar	$ 6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
2468	Bank N S	$ 37½	37¼	37¼	— ⅜
17932	Bell Canad	$ 44¾	44⅝	44⅝	
570	BC Forest	$ 24¾	24½	24½	
7415	Block Bros	320	300	315	
1501	Bovis Cor	225	220	220	—10
15791	BP Can	$ 19	18¾	19	+ ¼
300	Burns Fds	$ 18¼	18¼	18¼	
540	Calgary P	$ 28¾	28	28⅜	+ ⅜
550	Can Malt	$ 32⅞	32⅝	32⅞	
200	C Packrs	$ 21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ¼
750	Can Perm	$ 24½	24¼	24¼	— ½
320	C Cablesy	$ 17¾	17¾	17¾	— ¼
1270	C Hydro	$ 12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
5043	C Imp Bank	$ 32¼	31½	31¾	— ¼
10254	C Ind Gas	$ 10½	10½	10⅜	
327	Cdn Tire	$ 65¼	65¼	65¼	
8700	Celanese	465	425	450	+15
4160	C Holiday I	$ 14¼	13¼	14	+ 1
3400	Con Bldg	275	270	275	+10
9624	Cons Gas	$ 18¼	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
6075	Crush Intl	$ 16½	15⅞	16½	+ ½
75	Cygnus A	$ 8	7¾	7¾	
1165	Cygnus B	$ 7¾	7¾	7¾	
3626	Dofasco	$ 28¼	28	28⅛	+ ⅛
3360	Dom Store	$ 15⅝	15¼	15⅝	
87	Dupont	$ 31½	31½	31½	
13150	Dylex L A	$ 25¼	24½	25⅛	+ ⅝
400	Emco	5	5	5	+60
12315	Falcon	$ 73½	70⅝	73½	+2½
3000	Fed Grain	$ 9	8⅞	9	+ ¼
260	Fraser	$ 17½	17½	17½	— ½
350	Gen Distrb	$ 36¼	36	36¼	+ ¼
4045	GL Paper	$ 20¾	20⅝	20¾	+ ½
100	Gt W Life	$ 76	76	76	+ ½
456	Greyhnd	$ 23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
2708	Guar Trst	$ 15⅝	15½	15½	— ⅜
6600	Gulf Can	$ 39½	39	39	— ½
3175	Hawker S	430	420	425	+ 5
4795	H Bay Co	$ 19¾	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
930	Huron Eri	$ 34	33⅞	33⅞	
7738	IAC	$ 21	20⅝	20⅝	— ½
2	Indusmin	$ 11¼	11¼	11¼	
1009	Inglis	$ 18½	18½	18½	
2970	Inland Gas	$ 11⅞	11¾	11¾	
1200	Interpool	$ 18	18	18	
3276	Intpr Pipe	$ 30	29⅞	29⅞	+ ¼
1220	Inv Grp A	$ 11⅞	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
3750	Kaps Tran	$ 11⅞	11¼	11¾	
8303	Kaiser Re	250	235	245	+10
1696	Labatt	$ 30¼	29¾	29⅞	— ⅛
3600	LOnt Cem	350	345	345	
123	Laura Sec	$ 11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
650	Lob Co A	$ 6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
11450	Lob Co B	$ 6¾	6⅝	6¾	+ ⅛
28983	Loeb M	$ 6⅛	5¾	6	+ ¼
2875	MB Ltd	$ 25⅞	25¾	25¾	— ⅛
500	M Lf Mills	$ 18	18	18	+ ½
3315	Moore	$ 51¾	50⅞	51	— 1
200	Morse A	$ 11	11	11	
24913	Noranda	$ 46¼	45¾	45⅞	
4594	Nor Ctl G	$ 12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
2200	OSF Ind	$ 10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
7370	Oshawa A	$ 12¾	11¾	12¾	+ 1
200	Pembin A	$ 6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
560	Petrofina	$ 28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
50	Reed Oslr	$ 11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
1825	Rothman	$ 16¼	15¾	15¾	— ¼
520	Scotts	$ 22½	22¼	22¼	— ¼
10030	Secur Cap	72	69	71	— 1
3530	Shell Can	$ 60¼	60	60	+ ½
4016	Simpsons	$ 32	31¼	31⅞	+ ⅝
135	Simpson S	$ 49¼	49	48¼	+ ¼
600	Slater Stl	$ 13¼	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
370	St Brodcst	$ 13	13	13	
2906	Stelco	$ 36⅞	36¾	36⅞	
1000	Teledyne	475	425	425	+15
2680	Texaco	$ 61	60	61	+ 1
3155	Thom Nes	$ 14	13¾	13¾	— ¼
3538	Tor Dm Bk	$ 34½	34¼	34¼	— ⅛
2135	Traders A	$ 22⅜	22¼	22½	+ ⅛
6451	Tr Can PL	$ 43½	43⅛	43½	+ ¼
5365	Trans Mt	$ 23	22⅞	22⅞	
925	Un Carbid	$ 17¼	17	17¼	+ ¼
4945	Un Gas	$ 12⅛	12½	12½	
200	Union Oil	$ 18¾	18¾	18¾	
8275	Van Der	$ 13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
1870	Weldwod	$ 14¼	14	14¼	+ ⅜
3371	Wstburne	$ 16½	16¼	16¼	— ¼
830	W Cdn Seed	$ 6¾	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
3775	Weslnhse	$ 26	25¾	25¾	— ¼
1375	Weston	$ 18⅞	18½	18⅝	— ⅛
865	White Pas	$ 12¾	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
1350	Wood wd A	$ 31¾	31¼	31½	+ ⅜

Total sales 3,063,788 shares

MINES

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
1300	Agnico E	280	275	275	— 5
5600	Bellm	$ 17¼	16⅞	17	— ¼
3700	Bralor Res	270	260	260	+10
9000	Brenda M	480	445	480	+40
82185	Cassiar	$ 14⅝	13½	14½	+1⅛
2700	Camflo	440	435	440	+ 5
27310	Chemalloy	250	243	244	— 3
1229	Coldstm	310	305	305	— 5
9250	C Morisn	190	180	180	— 8
6200	C Rambler	350	340	345	
300	Conwest	675	600	675	+100
2152	Cop Fields	174	168	168	
4200	Craigmt	665	650	665	+10
1930	Denison	$ 29½	29⅛	29¼	+ ¼
2120	Dickrsn	230	220	220	—5
830	East Su II	270	250	270	+20
6953	Falcon C	$ 13½	13	13⅜	— ⅛
3000	Gnt Mascl	530	520	520	—10
12450	Gibraltar	975	945	950	—20
3800	Granduc	295	286	289	— 6
170	Hollinger	$ 45	45	45	
2833	Int Mogul	$ 13⅝	13½	13½	— ⅜
7971	Kerr Add	$ 10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	
540	Lab Min	$ 43½	43½	43½	+ ½
100	La Luz	300	300	300	
4124	Madeline	400	390	395	—10
2150	Mattgmi	$39⅞	39½	39½	— ⅛
900	Newconx	525	515	525	+ 5
10300	Orchan	475	465	470	+ 5
300	Pamour	325	320	325	— 5
900	Patino N V	$ 25	25	25	
2030	Pine Point	$28¾	28¼	28¼	— ¼
8973	Placer	$46¼	45½	45½	
1230	Rayrock	115	107	107	—10
9756	Sherritt	$ 15⅞	15½	15½	
150	Sigma	975	975	975	+25
5076	Steep R	189	180	186	— 4
3239	Sullivan	265	260	265	+ 5
9168	Teck Cor A	500	475	500	+25
9172	Teck Cor B	450	425	450	+20
1050	U Keno	435	430	430	+20
19690	U Siscoe	355	320	355	+20
1800	Upp Can	294	286	286	— 4
15100	Wesz Mine	290	275	275	—15
3200	Yk Bear	335	315	335	+10

OIL & GAS

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
2700	Alminex	630	620	630	+10
1695	A Quasar P	515	14¼	14⅞	+ ⅞
4265	Chieftan D	$ 16½	16⅛	16½	+ ⅛
500	Clark Can	280	275	280	+10
400	Francana	$ 11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ¼
1964	Gr Plains	$ 37½	36¾	37	
27340	Houston O	410	390	400	+10
1630	Nat Pete	85	85	85	— 2
3455	PanCan P	$ 15⅞	16⅛	16⅛	+ ½
5005	Pan Ocean	$ 15½	15¼	15⅜	
700	Petrol	135	135	135	— 4
1800	Place G	79	79	79	— 1
4530	Siebens	$ 14¼	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
11900	Spooner	75	73	74	
22550	Sundale O	800	780	800	+20
1250	Voyager P	725	715	725	+10

Montreal Stocks

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
20975	Algoma	$ 13⅞	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅛
899	Asbestos	$ 19½	19	19½	
2623	Bank Monl	$ 22⅛	22	22	— ¼
12725	Bombard	$ 6½	6⅛	6½	+ ⅛
778	Brinco	$ 5¼	5⅛	5¼	
100	CAE Ind	$ 9¼	9¼	9¼	
204	Can Cement	$ 59	53¼	53¼	
175	Cdn Indust	$ 15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	+ ¼
650	Cd Int Pow	$ 12¾	12⅝	12⅝	
450	Com Bus/A	$ 18	18	18	
1325	Con Bath	$ 18	17¾	18	+ ⅛
250	Wcrn Zell A	$ 19	19	19	+ ¼
100	Dom Glass	$ 14	14	14	
24530	Dom Text	$ 9½	9⅛	9½	+ ⅛
200	Fncl Col	$ 13¼	13¼	13¼	
1070	Imasco	$ 27½	27¼	27½	— ¼
50	Ivaco	$ 24¼	24½	24½	
200	Laur Fin	$ 12½	12½	12½	— ¼
4602	Molson A	$ 30⅛	29½	30	+ ⅞
1215	Molson B	$ 30	29¼	29½	+ ½
751	Phoenix C	720	700	700	
14570	Power Cp	$ 14⅞	14	14⅞	+ ⅜
2675	Price Co	$ 13⅞	13⅝	13¾	— ⅛
700	QSP Ltd	$ 12½	12	12½	
800	Rapid Data	$ 15⅞	15¾	15¾	— ¼
1350	Rolland A	$ 7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
1255	Royal Bank	$ 36⅞	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅛
5030	St L Colum	145	135	140	+10
3718	Steinberg A	$ 29½	28½	28½	—1
1500	Unican Secs	$ 6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+ ⅛
4225	Zellers	$ 20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	

Total sales 1,473,263 shares.

ADVERTISEMENT

Nederlandsche Middenstandsbank N.V. Amsterdam (The Netherlands) 6 1/2% convertible debentures due 1984

Due to the decision to issue to holders of ordinary shares in the above mentioned company a dividend of 5% in ordinary shares from the Share Premium Reserve under simultaneous addition to a Reserve Fund of an amount, the new conversion price of the debentures will be

Dfl. 103.20

as from January 3rd, 1973.

January 3rd, 1973
Keizersgracht 208,
Amsterdam,
(The Netherlands).
The Trustee:
AMSTERDAMSCH TRUSTEE'S KANTOOR N.V.

Every week the Herald Tribune reports on the wonderful world of art in Europe: what's new, old and interesting everywhere.

American Stock Exchange Trading

1972 High	1972 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	P/E	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
35¾	19½	AAR Corp	29	21	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
15⅝	9	AAV Cos .20	4	10	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	
16⅞	10⅝	AberdMf .40b	5	7	11½	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
4⅞	1¾	Aberdeen Pet	15	35	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
5¾	2¾	Acme Hamil	42	29	3½	2⅞	3¼	+ ½
2⅞	1⅝	Acme Prec	9		1¾	1½	1¾	
27⅝	12¾	Action Ind	9	21	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
8¼	4½	Adams Russl	4	18	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
10½	5½	ADM Indust	10	6	5¾	5⅝	5¾	
24⅝	13	AdmIrlInt .40	10	8	19½	19	19⅛	+ ¼
13	10½	Adobt Corp	270	30	12⅞	12¼	12⅜	— ⅛
8¾	4⅝	A&E Plast P	49	47	5¼	5	5¼	+ ½
4⅞	1½	Aerodex Inc	1		1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
16¾	6	AeroFlo .22r	17	11	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+ ⅛
7¾	3	Aeronca Inc	14		4⅛	4	4	
5⅝	2¾	Aerosol	2	23	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ¼
18	5½	Aerovox Cp	56	67	18¼	17⅞	18¼	+ ⅜
12⅝	7	Affil Cap 39t	19	6	8⅝	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
7	3	Affil Cap wt	6		3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	— ⅛
18½	8½	Affil Hosp .20	6	25	10⅞	10	10⅛	— ⅛
15½	7	AIC Phot .56t	64	17	16	15¼	16	+ ⅞
6	2¾	Aiken Ind	8	20	4½	4	4½	+ ⅜
20⅝	9½	Airborne Frt	29	20	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
13	7¼	Airpax 1.10t	10	14	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	+ ¼
49⅝	34¼	AirwickB .22	7	37	44⅛	43⅝	43⅝	— ⅜
27⅞	17⅝	AlexMag .60	9	15	19⅛	19	19	— ¼
62½	55	AlaP pf4.20	z75		56⅜	56	55¼	— ½
25⅜	14¼	Allan Wood	4		17½	17¼	17½	
9½	5¾	Alaska Airl	37		7⅝	7¼	7½	
7⅞	3⅝	Alba Waldsn	1		4	4	4	
31½	25¾	AllenMt 2.88e	34	11	33⅝	30¼	30⅛	+ ½
5¾	2	All Amer Ind	5		2½	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
25⅛	13	Alleghy Airl	28	26	16⅛	15¾	15⅞	
74½	35	AllegAir pf C	2		48½	43½	48½	+ ½
18	8¼	AllegA wtO	3		9¾	9⅝	9¾	+ ¼
14	7⅛	AllegA wtN	9		8	7⅞	7⅞	
11½	6⅛	AlleghyCp wt	10		9½	9¼	9¼	— ¼
23¼	11⅝	AllenTR .79t	8	9	13¼	13	13	— ⅛
7⅛	2½	Allied Art	6	6	4½	4	4	
34½	22¾	AlldTher 1.14	2	9	24⅝	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅛
7	2⅞	Alpha Ind	11	67	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
9⅝	5⅛	Altamil Cp	24	6	7½	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
2¼	1¼	Altec Corp	17		1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
2⅛	¾	Altc Cp wt	25		1⅛	1	1⅛	
8	4	Altec Corp pf	1		4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
13⅝	10½	AlumSpec .44	5	9	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	+ ⅛
18⅝	4⅞	Amco Ind	5	13	6	5⅞	5⅞	
21⅝	10⅝	A HessLL wt	65		11½	11¼	11¼	— ¼
11	2⅝	Am Agronom	31		4½	4	4⅛	+ ¼
14¼	9½	Am Biltrt .40	10	8	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
4⅝	1½	AmBook Stra	6		1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
27	26	AmBusPd .18	1	30	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
6½	2¾	A CenMtg wt	9		3½	3⅜	3⅜	
30¼	25	AFletch 2.66e	27	10	30¼	30⅛	30¼	
7	3⅛	Am Fltch wt	27		5	4⅞	5	
8½	4⅝	Am Intl Pict	6	20	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ¼
18⅛	3⅞	A Israoli .26e	25	12	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	+ ⅛
17½	8	A MaizeA .33	8	8	8½	8⅜	8½	+ ⅛
16⅝	7⅞	A MaizeB .13	3	8	8½	8⅜	8½	+ ⅛
31⅞	17⅝	AmMot I .10e	3	21	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
33½	22½	AmPetr 1.10e	26	15	33⅞	33⅞	32⅝	+ ⅜
27⅝	11¼	AmPlan .28	1	8	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ¼
10⅞	8½	AmRltTr .88e	45	9	10½	10	10¼	— ⅜
2⅞	1⅝	AmRltyTr wt	85		2	1¾	1⅞	— ⅛
16½	10¼	A Recreat Gr	91	19	15⅞	15¼	15½	— ⅛
18⅞	10⅞	ASafeEq .68t	92	13	17¼	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅜
9⅝	5⅛	Am Tech Ind	2	11	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
62	24¾	AMIC Cp .04	28	57	60	59½	60	+ ⅞
4¾	2⅝	Andrea Rad	1		3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
3¼	2⅛	Anglo Co .10e	26	25	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
17	10	Ansul Co .55t	13	12	15⅛	15	15⅛	— ⅛
47⅞	17½	Anthony Ind	27	10	22⅝	22	22	— ½
2⅝	1⅜	AO Indust	70	29	1¾	1⅝	1½	
7⅝	3⅛	Applied Data	5		3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
30¼	21¾	Ault Ca .15e	14	29	27¾	27¼	27¾	— ⅛
4½	1⅞	Argus Inc	17	37	2	1⅞	1⅞	
27¾	13½	Ariz Col .08c	45	19	21⅝	19⅝	21⅝	+2
13⅝	10¼	ArizCol pf.48	23		11¾	11⅜	11¾	+ ⅜
27⅞	21¼	ArkLGas 1.30	222	12	27	26⅝	26⅞	
13½	8	Arrow Elect	33	9	10¼	9⅞	10⅛	
27¾	16¼	Arundel .89t	10	9	17¾	17¼	17¼	— ½
7⅛	4	Arwood Cp	2		4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
23⅝	12	Asamera Oil	95	39	13¾	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅜
16¼	10⅛	Ashl Oil Can	42	20	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
13½	8¾	ASPRO .25b	10	9	11	10⅞	10⅞	
26½	20¾	AsdMtg 2.40e	40	8	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	+ ⅛
43⅞	28¼	AsdProd .40	13	9	30½	30½	30½	— ¼
17⅛	2⅛	Astrex Inc	35	45	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
11	7⅛	Atalanta Co	10	13	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	
2½	1	Atco Chem	5		1¼	1⅛	1¼	
9½	5¼	Atico Mtg wt	13		7⅛	7	7	+ ⅛
15⅝	10	AtlsCMI 1.18e	16	5	11	10¾	10¾	
2	1⅛	Atlas Cp wt	47		1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
38	21½	Augat Inc	73	46	32⅝	32¼	32¼	— ¼
35⅝	15½	Austral Oil	142	34	23¾	23	23½	+ ¼
17⅞	7⅝	Auto Bldg	14	11	8½	8⅛	8½	
8⅞	5	Automat Rad	29	2	7⅝	6⅞	7	— ⅛
10⅞	5⅛	AutomSvc .20	13	9	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
68⅝	46½	AutoSwit .62e	4	30	66⅝	66⅛	66¼	— ⅜
11⅞	5⅛	AVC Cop	2		6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
14⅝	6⅞	AVEMC .10	28	17	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	— ¼
44⅞	33⅞	Avondl 1.20b	2	13	40⅝	40⅝	40½	— ⅛

B

1972 High	1972 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	P/E	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
21¼	10	BadgrMtr .40	5	9	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
42⅝	22¾	Bald DH .60b	14	12	41⅜	40⅝	40¾	— ⅜
7¾	6⅛	Bald Sec .31e	37		6¾	6⅝	6¾	— ⅛
18¾	13⅝	BancFd 1.40e	22		17⅝	17½	17½	— ⅛
4⅝	3¼	Bang Pun wt	15		4½	4	4½	+ ½
25½	14½	Banister Cntl	315	15	32⅝	31¼	31¾	— ¼
28¼	15	BankrUt .15h	34	31	21	20½	20¾	
8⅝	5	Banner .02e	5	12	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
9⅝	4⅝	Barb Lynn	12	11	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
13	6⅞	Barclay Ind	5	14	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
15⅝	6¼	Barnes Eng	3		7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ¼
13¼	8¼	Barnwel Ind	73	36	13⅛	12¼	13⅛	+1
16½	10	Barry RG	7	14	11⅝	11	11	
13⅞	8⅝	BarryWrg .32	18	15	12¼	11⅞	12	— ⅛
7⅛	2½	Bartell Med	7	112	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	
18⅝	6½	Barth Sp .27	9	12	7½	7¼	7⅜	— ¼
7⅛	3⅝	Bartons Cdy	2	55	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
2⅝	1½	Baruch Fostr	30		2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
12½	6⅞	Barwick ET		8	20	7⅝	7	7⅛	— ⅛
7	3⅝	Basin Pet Cp	65	25	6⅛	5⅞	6	
3½	1⅛	BBI Inc	16		1¾	1½	1¾	+ ⅛
7⅛	3¼	Behaviorl RL	23		4	3¾	3¾	— ¼
7¾	4⅛	Bell Ind .08	35	12	4⅞	4½	4⅝	— ⅛
10⅜	4⅝	Belscot .25t	3	26	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
28⅝	23¼	BenStM 2.52e	31	10	27¾	27⅝	27¾	+ ⅛
8⅝	4	Ben StMg wt	30		7½	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
11⅝	5⅝	Benrus Corp	7		6	5⅞	6	
22¾	12¾	Berg Ent .44t	26	13	14	13¾	14	+1
11¾	5⅛	BergBr .06r	42		7⅛	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
20½	13	Berg B pf1.15	15		15	14⅞	15	
13⅛	7	BernzOmat	4	17	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
12¾	6¾	Bertea Corp	2	10	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
26	14⅝	Berven .04e	28	23	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	— ¼
8⅞	3⅛	Bethlem Cp	2		3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
11¼	4¼	Beverly Ent	69	9	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
21⅝	11⅞	BevHill Bncp	31	10	14⅛	13⅞	14	+ ½
34⅝	23	Bic Pen .26	81	32	32½	32⅛	32¼	— ⅜
41⅝	19½	Big Bear 1.08	17	9	27½	26¾	27½	+1
9⅝	3⅞	BigV Supmkt	4	9	5	5	5	+ ¼
2⅝	18½	BunkMtg .80e	1	10	20	20	20	— ½
31½	27⅝	Binney Smith	5	19	29⅞	29⅛	29¾	+ ¼
29¾	11⅞	Bio Dynam	17	20	14	13⅞	14	
18½	9¾	Blessings .60	20	8	10½	10⅛	10½	+ ⅜
6⅝	3	Bluebird Inc	33	11	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	+ ⅛
2⅞	¾	Bluebird wt	7		1	1	1	+ ⅛
41¾	19¼	Bodin .07e	32	19	40½	39⅞	40½	+1⅛
19⅝	8¼	Bohack Corp	2 7	9	10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
21⅝	5⅝	Bolt Beranek	3	17	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
17½	2½	Boothe C .91t	6		3½	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
23¼	9½	Bowmar Ins	196	27	22⅞	21⅝	22⅜	+ ⅛
24⅝	20⅝	Bowne Co .16	2	15	23⅝	23⅛	23½	+ ⅛
49⅝	23¾	Bow Vall .10	209	465	48⅝	47⅞	48⅝	+ ⅛
49⅝	16¼	Brad Ragan	8	22	24¾	24¼	24½	+ ½
53	26¼	BradCom Sy	24	92	47⅝	46½	47⅞	+1⅛
12⅞	5¼	Branchin .26	6	11	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+ ⅛
27⅞	15⅝	BranlfAir wt	5		17¼	16⅝	16⅝	— ¼
23⅛	13¼	BrnfAlrA .50t	54		14⅞	14¼	14½	— ⅛
24	17¾	BrascanLt 1b	200	5	21	20⅞	20⅞	
24	15⅝	Braun En .40	4	11	20¼	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
15	8⅝	Breeze Corp	5		9½	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
18	15⅛	Brewer .10h	23	7	15½	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅜
8 15-16	6⅛	BrA Tob .16e	9	8	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
5¼	2⅝	BroDart Ind	6	20	3	3	3	
7⅛	3⅝	Brody Seatg	3	12	5	5	5	— ⅛
12¼	7⅜	Brooks P .14	9	14	8¾	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅛	Brown Co wt	18		4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
36	29	BwnF A .40b	1	22	30½	30½	30½	+ ¼
36⅛	29⅞	BwnF B .40b	6	22	31	30⅞	30⅞	— ⅛
6⅛	5⅜	BrownF pf.40	1		5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
17⅝	10¼	Bruce R .25e	43	12	17½	17¼	17½	+ ¼
33¼	23½	BT Mtg 2.27e	17	13	33	33	33	+ ¼
7½	5	BTU Eng	1		6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
9⅞	6⅛	Buildex .10a	5	8	8¼	8	8¼	+ ¼
32½	21⅝	Bundy Cp 1a	1	11	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	
7⅞	4¼	Burgess Ind	43		5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	
29⅞	12¾	Burns Intl .60	65	28	19⅞	19⅛	19⅝	+ ¼
12½	5⅝	Butler Aviat	10	23	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
27⅞	15½	Buttes Gs Oil	438	38	25⅝	24⅞	25⅛	

C

1972 High	1972 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	P/E	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
18¼	7½	Cablecom Gn	6	27	8½	8½	8½	
40¼	16¼	Caldor .15r	16	13	18	17⅞	17⅞	
25¾	9	Calcomp	42		11⅝	11¼	11⅜	
34½	20¾	Cal PriCem 1	1	11	23½	23½	23½	
4⅞	2¼	Calvart Expl	15	17	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
16⅞	7½	Camcoinc .05	230		11⅝	11	11⅛	
7 1-16	5 1-16	CampbChib	94		6 15-16	6 11-16	6 15-16	
12	8⅛	Camp Ind .30	5	6	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
4⅝	3⅛	Cdn Exp GO	51	133	4	3⅞	4	
11⅞	6¼	Cdn Homestd	15	131	10⅛	10½	10½	
14⅞	10⅝	CdnHydro .25	1	18	12¼	12¼	12¼	
13¾	12	CdnlnlPow 1	1	5	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
11¾	5	CdnJavln .30t	61	20	6⅝	6¼	6⅜	
5¾	2¾	Cdn Mar .10e	39	14	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
9⅝	4 11-16	Cdn Merrill	10		7	6⅞	7	
14¼	8⅝	Cdn Occidntl	6	12	11⅛	11	11	
58½	39⅝	Cdn SuperOil	16	47	57⅝	56½	57⅝	
5¾	2	Canaverl Int	18		2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
4	2⅝	Canoga Ind	14	15	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
9⅛	6¾	Capital Res	10	7	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
6⅝	4½	CapitolFd .12	1	31	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
14¾	6¼	Capitol Indus	32	23	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	
23⅝	16	Caressa .14	54	16	21¾	20⅝	21	
		Carnation n.	39	29	92	91⅝	92	
20⅝	14½	CaroPlpl .80b	1	10	15	15	15	
75½	67	CaroPL pf 5	z10		70	70	70	
5	1	Carousel Fsh	12		1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	
9½	5½	CarrierCp wt	4		9	8⅞	8⅞	
12	7⅝	Carrols Dev	2	16	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	
22½	14⅝	Castle A .86	2	8	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
3½	1⅝	Castleton Ind	14	28	2	1⅞	2	
28	9⅛	Castlewd Inf	37	44	18⅞	18⅛	18⅞	
21¼	10¼	Cavitron Cp	6	75	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
9⅝	3⅛	CelluCraft	5		4⅝	3⅞	4	
49¼	44	CenMe pf3.50	z 100		46	46	46	
12⅝	7⅜	Cent Secur	11		8⅛	8	8⅛	
9	5⅝	Century Ind	16	9	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
9⅝	4⅛	Certified Cp	1	12	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
5¼	2⅝	Certron Cp	17		2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
26	11⅝	ChampHo .02	770	26	13	12⅝	12⅞	
7⅛	2¾	Charan Ind	1	13	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
45¼	20¾	CharlCo .25c	36	77	30	29⅝	29⅞	
23¾	6⅝	Charter Med	4	32	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
14⅝	6⅛	CHB Fds .23t	3	9	8⅛	8	8	
12⅛	6⅛	ChmExp .15e	134	9	6⅝	6½	6½	
29	23⅛	ChiRivt 1.60a	3	10	26	26	26	
11	7¾	ChickUn 1.21t	127	16	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛	
20¼	15¼	Child World	7	35	20½	20⅛	20¼	
9⅞	3⅛	Christian Cos	67	12	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	
22⅞	17⅝	Cl Cv F 1.73e	11		19⅝	19½	19½	
6⅝	3¼	ClMtgGrp wt	183		4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	
24¾	16⅝	ClC Cp .10e	17	11	17⅝	17	17⅝	
9½	4½	Cinema 5 Ltd	1	15	5	5	5	
3⅞	1½	Cinerama	10		1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
40	25½	Circle K .26	7	29	34½	34½	34½	
15¼	7½	Citzn Finl .16	4	12	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
18	13⅛	CitzMtg 1.52e	43	12	17⅝	17½	17⅝	
3¾	1½	CitizMtgl wt	21		3	2⅞	3	
10¼	8⅝	CityGsFla .50	5	10	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
7½	6	CK Petro'm	23	20	7⅝	7	7	
12	7½	CL Finl		9	9	9	9	
4½	2⅞	Clark Cable	2312		3⅝	3	3⅝	
22	17¾	ClarkeGr .20	5	13	18½	18½	18½	
23¾	15½	Clarkson Ind	11	18	17⅝	17	17	
11½	5	Clarostat	15	13	9½	9⅛	9½	
9⅛	3⅝	Clary Corp	5		4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
17¼	10⅝	Clopay .05r	7	7	11⅝	11	11	
13	3⅛	CMI Corp	84	100	4	3⅞	4	
67¾	22	CMI Inv wt	92		59⅞	58	59	
17	7⅝	Co Bulld Cos	23	6	7¾	7½	7¾	
19¾	12¾	Codesco .10e	2	21	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
26⅝	17⅝	Coff Mat .37e	15	19	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
8	3⅛	Cohen Hattd	3	22	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
10⅞	5⅝	Cohu Inc .15e	8	24	6⅝	6½	6½	
25¼	13¾	Colt Intl	50	27	17½	16¾	17	
28⅛	20½	Co's Natl .46	15	16	26½	26½	26½	
38	28¾	Coleman .40	85	24	31⅝	30⅝	30⅝	
13⅞	10⅛	College Town	12	7	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
39⅞	9	Col Coml .20	36	7	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	
10⅝	7½	Colon Snd .30	5	34	8	8	8	
28½	19½	ColwellCo .28	5	11	23¼	23	23¼	
32⅞	26	ColwM 2.81e	60	11	32⅝	32⅛	32⅝	

(Continued on next page.)

Tokyo Exchange

Jan. 8, 1973

Stock	Price Yen	Stock	Price Yen
Asahi Glass	404	Matsu El Wks	735
Canon Camera	254	Mitsubi Hvy Ind	268
Dai Nip. Print.	465	Mitsubi Corp	635
Fuji Bank	575	Mitsui Co	680
Fuji Photo	405	Mitsukoshi	720
Hitachi	273	Nippon Elec.	265
Honda Motor	850	Sharp	237
C. Itoh	930	Shiseido	1,100
Japan Air Lines	2,770	Sony Corp	8,170
Kansai El P	1,050	Sumitomo Bk	879
Kao Soap	560	Taisho Marine	445
Kirin Brewery	409	Takeda Chem.	325
Komatsu	386	Teijin	377
Kubota I Wks	500	Tokyo Marine	839
Matsu E. Ind.	844	Toray	240
		Toyota Motor	700

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	1973 High	1973 Low
Amsterdam	140.0	136.3	140.0	135.5
Brussels	158.04	157.01	158.04	154.68
Frankfurt	149.39	149.38	149.88	146.65
London 30	505.2	508.1	508.1	501.6
London 500	216.82	217.37	217.37	216.06
Milan	51.74	52.40	52.09	51.74
Paris	103.4	102.0	103.4	100.4
Sydney	614.33	610.99	614.33	601.18
Tokyo (n)	410.51	407.43	410.51	403.92
Tokyo (o)	5307.19	5253.69	5307.19	5232.86
Zurich	413.1	416.6	416.1	413.1

(n) new. (o) old.

European Gold Markets

Jan. 8, 1973

	Op.	Cl.	N.C.
London	65.15	65.10	— 0.15
Zurich	65.05	65.00	— 0.20
Paris (12.5 kilo)	66.03	65.96	— 0.33

U.S dollars per ounce.

Eurodollars

Jan. 8, 1973

	Bid	Ask
7 Day Fix	5 3/4	6
One Month	5 7/8	6
3 Months	6	6 1/8
6 Months	6 1/4	6 3/8
One Year	6 7/16	6 9/16

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

Stock	Price
AKZO	76.40
Algembank	358
Amrobank	79
A'dam	287
Fokker	40.90
Heineken	355.50
H.V.A.	517
Hulla 't-Am.	274.50
Hoogovens	88
K.L.M.	174.50
Philips new.	58
Robeco	272.90
Rolinco	181.80
Royal Dutch.	125.60
Unilever	155
Ver.Mach.	154

Brussels

Stock	Price
Arbed	4,540
Ac'd.Mines	—
Cock-Ougree.	1,270
Electrobel	—
Lamb'.	2,653
Petrofina	5,820
Ph.Gevaert	1,733
Soc. Général	2,850
Solvay	3,103
Un.Minière	1,665

Düsseldorf

Stock	Price
AEG	154.50
Aug.Thyssen	74.60
BASF	171
Bayer	134.70
Commerzbk.	211.50
Cont.Gummi.	91.50
Daimler-Benz	387
Demag	199.50
DeutBank	325
DresdeBank	257
Gels Aktien	71.10
Hoechster	155
Hoesch	65.80
Karstadt	448
Kaufhof	317.20
KHD	129.50
Lufthansa	69.50
Mannesman	7.10
Metallgesell.	299
Rheinstahl	82
RWE new	152
Siemens	285.70
Veba	135
Volkswagen	172.50

London

Stock	Price
Anglo-Am Cp	4.08
Anglo-Amin.	£32½
Barclay'sBa	4.64
BeechamGr.	3.03
Bowater	2.22
BritAmTob.	2.87
Brit.	0.82
Brit.Pet	5.94
BLMC	0.35½
Chartered	2.70
Courtaulds	1.62
Chrysler	0.15
Dalgafont	0.09
De B. — D.	3.89
Dcbs Rec.	4.25
Distillers	1.70
Dunlop	1.08
El Muslind	2.05
Free S. Sed	7.65
GEC	1.52
Glaxo Gr	4.48
Gt.UnivSt	2.89
Guinness	1.79
Hawker-Sidd	4.43
Hudson Bay	13.05
ImpChem	2.83
Mar&Spen	2.80
MetalBox	3.11
Nichols	0.82½
RandMines	2.70
RankOr	11.23
RoyalDutch.	£19⅞
R.T.Z.	2.52
Shell	3.63
Tube Invest	4.64
Union Cor	3.55
Vickers	0.95½
War L3½	£35¼
West Deep	5.25
West Drief	£17⅝
West Hold	£13
West Min	2.28
Woolworth	1.07½
ZCI	0.72

Milan

Stock	Price
Fiat	2,258
Finsider	334
Generali	64,850
Italsider	403.25
LaRinas	350
Montedis	478
Olivetti	1,520
Pirelli	1,023
SniaVisco	1,190
Terr	180

Paris

Stock	Price
AirLiquide	337
Alimentaire	170
Alsthom	138.50
BSN	1,233
Carrefour	3,753
Cim.Lafarge.	224.50
Citroën	92.10
Cr.Bencaire	612
CFP	
CGE	
CCF	
DBA	
Ferodo	
Paribas	
GerDanone	
Hachette	
L'Oréal	
Mach.Bull	
Michelin	
Nobel	
Nord	
PUK	
Perarroya	
Pernod	
Perrier	
Peugeot	
Rh.Poulenc	
Roussel U.	
St.Gobain	
Schneider	
Suez	
Thomson	
Usinor	

Zurich

Stock	Price
Alusuisse	
Bally	
B.Boveri	
Ciba-Geigy	
Cr. Suisse	
Fischer	
Hero	
Nestlé	
Sandoz	
Sté B.Suisse	
Sulzer	
U.B.Suisse	

Mutual Funds

Closing prices on Jan. 8, 1973

NEW YORK (AP) —The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (net asset value) or bought (value plus sales charge) Monday.

Fund	Bid	Ask
AGE Fnd	6.48	6.61
Aberdn	2.32	N.L.
Admiralty Funds:		
Grwth	5.47	5.99
Incom	4.41	4.83
Insur	10.83	11.87
Advisrs	5.08	5.55
Aetno F	12.05	13.17
Afuture F	15.04	N.L.
AllAm Fd	.98	1.07
Allstate	15.68	16.36
Alpha	17.23	18.83
Amcap	7.39	8.08
Am Diver	11.76	12.85
Am Eqity	5.83	6.36
Amer Express:		
Capit	9.38	10.25
Incme	9.58	10.47
Invest	9.06	9.90
Specl	9.20	10.05
Stock	9.43	10.31
Am Grth	6.44	7.04
Am Insin	6.24	6.83
Am Invs	6.25	N.L.
Am Mutl	9.65	10.55
AmN Gth	3.31	3.62
Anchor Group:		
Capit	7.72	8.46
Grwth	10.75	11.78
Incme	8.23	9.02
Fd Inv	9.13	10.01
Venl	11.21	12.28
Wash N	14.60	16.03
Astron	4.83	5.28
Audax Fd	11.20	12.24
Axe Houghton:		
Fnd A	5.61	6.10
Fnd B	8.05	8.75
Stock	6.56	7.17
Scien	5.14	5.59
BLC Grth	13.64	14.90
Babson	12.15	N.L.
Bayrk Fd	9.34	9.94
Bayrk Gr	6.51	6.93
Beacn Hil	11.80	N.L.
Beacn In	14.43	N.L.
Berg Ken	12.68	N.L.
Berk Gth	6.09	6.66
Bondsik	6.07	6.66
Bost Fdn	11.72	12.81
Brwn Fd	4.58	5.01
Bullock Calvin:		
Bullck	15.92	17.43
Candn	23.09	25.29
Divid	4.12	4.52
NatW S	11.98	13.13
NY Vnt	14.30	15.66
Burnh Fd	13.49	N.L.
CG Fund	13.03	14.09
Capam	8.52	9.32
Capit Gth	unavail	
Capit Sh	7.16	7.85
Cap Trin	15.51	16.95
Centry Sh	15.77	17.26
Channing Funds:		
Balan	12.59	13.76
Bond	9.86	10.78
Com St	1.67	1.83
Grwth	6.92	7.56
Incom	7.70	8.42
Spelc	2.23	2.44
Vent	13.36	14.60
Chase Gr Bos:		
Fund	11.13	12.16
Frt Cap	9.01	9.85
Shrhld	9.16	10.01
Specl	11.00	12.02
Chemicl	12.15	13.28
Colonial:		
Cnvrt	11.39	12.45
Equty	4.33	4.73
Fund	11.59	12.67
Grwth	7.50	8.20
Incom	10.15	11.09
Vent	5.51	6.02
Colu Grt	16.77	N.L.
Cwlth AB	1.49	1.61
Cwlth C	1.77	1.91
Comp Gr	7.77	8.49
Comp As	5.82	6.37
Comp Cp	6.36	6.97
Comp Bd	9.32	10.13
Comp Fd	9.51	10.34
Concord	11.87	N.L.
Cons Inv	13.62	14.00
Constel G	6.47	7.07
Cont Mut	9.06	N.L.
Corp Ldr	17.68	19.32
Ctry Cap	16.19	17.50
Crn WDiv	6.33	6.92
Crn WDal	8.87	8.82
Davgo Fd	15.81	N.L.
deVegh	72.31	N.L.
Delaware Group:		
Decat	11.64	12.72
Delaw	12.34	13.49
Delta	7.24	7.91
Dir Cap	7.52	8.24
Dodg Cox	17.43	N.L.
Drexel	14.12	N.L.
Dreyfus Grp:		
Dreyf	3.31	14.59
Levge	17.56	19.24
Spl Inc	8.33	9.13
Third C	11.44	12.54
E&E Fd	3.56	N.L.
Eagle Gr	9.44	10.35
Eaton&Howard:		
Balan	10.29	11.25
Grwth	18.00	19.67
Incom	6.58	7.19
Specl	10.26	11.23
Stock	14.65	16.01
Ebrstdt	13.08	14.30
EDIE Spl	29.92	N.L.
EFC Managemnt:		
Eq Gth	9.72	10.65
Eq Pro	4.13	4.53
Fd Am	9.38	10.28
Egret Gt	15.01	16.32
Elfun Tr	21.02	
Emer Sec	6.10	6.67
Energy	13.13	N.L.
Equity F	9.75	10.66
Fairfld	11.43	12.49
Farm Bu	1.44	N.L.
Fidelity Group:		
Bond	9.67	10.57
Capit	13.52	14.78
Contfd	10.33	
Conv	8.77	9.16
Dstny	8.19	
Essex	14.34	
Evrst	13.20	14.43
Fidel	18.21	19.90
Puritn	10.65	11.64
Salem	5.53	6.04
Trend	28.55	31.20
Financial Prog:		
Dyna	5.12	N.L.
Indust	4.76	N.L.
Incom	6.55	N.L.
Venl	5.36	N.L.
FstFd Va	unavail	
Fst Investors:		
Disco	8.02	8.79
Grwth	13.94	11.99
Stock	10.33	11.29
Fst Mult	10.31	N.L.
Fst Sierr	5.99	6.57
Forum Group:		
Clmb F	12.69	N.L.
100 Fd	13.92	N.L.
101 Fd	9.65	N.L.
Twen F	6.99	N.L.
Fnd Gth	5.35	5.85
Founders Group:		
Grwth	6.55	7.16
Incom	13.16	14.38
Mutal	10.16	11.10
Specl	13.45	14.70
Foursq	10.56	11.54
Franklin Group:		
DNTC	10.84	11.88
Grwth	8.17	8.95
Utils	6.15	6.74
Incom	2.07	2.27
US Gov	10.14	11.11
FdF Dep	12.30	N.L.
Fund Inc Grp:		
Comm	11.14	12.17
Impac	10.18	11.13
Ind Trd	14.89	16.27
Pilot	8.75	9.56
Gateway	11.40	12.32
GE S & S	40.33	
Gen Sec	8.43	N.L.
Group Sec:		
Apex	7.63	8.34
Balan	8.62	9.43
Com St	12.98	14.19
GrthFd A	5.73	6.26
Grth Ind	25.03	N.L.
Guard M	26.75	N.L.
Hamilton:		
F HDA	4.89	5.34
Grwth	8.41	9.19
Incom	6.84	7.47
H&C Fd	14.62	N.L.
H&C Lev	10.18	N.L.
Hedb Gor	9.30	10.16
Hedge	9.15	N.L.
Herlige	3.00	3.27
Hor Man	20.25	21.09
ISI Group:		
Grwth	4.77	5.21
Incom	4.11	4.49
Trus sh	13.27	14.50
Trus un	3.58	
Imp Cap	11.39	12.45
Imp Gth	9.79	10.70
IncF Am	14.74	16.11
IncF Bos	7.31	8.01
Industry	4.60	5.04
INTGN	unavail	
ICA	15.40	16.83
Inv Guid	10.65	N.L.
Inv Indic	5.92	
Inves Bos	13.17	14.39
Investors Group:		
IDE Grt	8.39	
IDS ndl	7.59	8.25
Mutl	10.94	11.89
Prog	5.23	5.65
Stock	22.86	24.85
Select	9.70	10.43
Var Py	10.06	10.93
Inv Resh	5.77	6.33
Istel	24.47	25.23
Ivy	9.34	N.L.
JP GrthF	12.10	13.15
Janus F	19.24	N.L.
J Hanck	9.63	10.43
J Hanc Sl	9.70	10.54
Johnstn	33.53	
Keystone Funds:		
Apollo	7.01	7.63
Cus B1	19.42	20.31
Cus B2	23.76	22.75
Cus B4	9.22	10.11
Cus K1	8.33	9.13
Cus K2	7.68	8.41
Cus S1	24.86	27.24
Cus S2	12.5	13.79
Cus S3	10.10	11.07
Cus S4	6.30	6.93
Polar	5.50	6.01
Knickb	7.43	8.11
Knick Gt	10.15	11.12
Lenox Fd	6.64	
Lex Grth	10.74	11.74
Lex Rsh	17.66	19.30
Librty Fd	6.72	7.34
Life Stk	7.65	10.36
Life Ins	10.94	11.96
Linc Ntl	11.45	12.51
Ling	4.02	
Loomis Sayles:		
Canad	32.88	N.L.
Capit	14.78	N.L.
Mut	16.37	N.L.
Lord Abbett:		
Affild	7.43	8.04
A Bus	3.57	3.86
Bnd Db	11.45	12.51
Luth Bro	12.87	13.64
Luth Inc	9.86	10.89
Magna Funds:		
MagC	5.43	5.95
Incom	9.63	10.52
Pilgm	11.54	12.61
Manhtn	5.02	5.49
Mkt Gth	3.58	N.L.
Massachusett Co:		
Freed	9.10	9.97
Indep	8.97	9.83
Mass	13.06	14.31
Mass Financl:		
MIT	13.04	14.25
MIG	15.09	16.49
MID	15.22	16.63
MFD	15.93	17.41
MCD	18.09	19.77
Mates	3.62	N.L.
Mathers	16.33	N.L.
Mid AM	6.83	7.46
MONY F	13.63	14.90
Mut Ben	12.14	13.30
MIF Fd	8.79	9.53
MIF Gth	5.74	6.21
M OmaG	5.93	6.45
M Omahl	10.43	11.34
Mut Shrs	16.72	N.L.
Mut Trst	2.04	N.L.
NEA Mut	11.78	12.02
Natl Ind	12.50	N.L.
Nat Secur Ser:		
Balan	10.76	11.76
Bond	5.12	5.60
Divid	4.34	4.74
Grwth	10.08	11.02
Pl Stk	7.43	8.12
Incom	5.53	6.04
Stock	8.39	9.17
NE LifeFund:		
Equit	18.35	19.95
Groth	12.07	13.12
Side	18.66	20.22
Neuw Cet	7.27	N.L.
Neuw Fd	11.73	N.L.
New Wld	15.21	16.62
Newton	20.78	22.71
Nich Strg	25.88	N.L.
Noreast	16.00	N.L.
Oceangr	8.72	N.L.
Omega	10.32	10.44
One WmS	19.93	N.L.
ONeill Fd	15.11	N.L.
Oppenheimer Fd:		
Oppen	9.68	10.58
AIM	12.98	14.19
Time	11.24	12.28
OTC Sec	11.41	12.40
Param M	8.98	9.81
Paul Rvr	8.83	9.65
Penn Sq	7.75	N.L.
Pa Mut	4.03	N.L.
Phila	8.44	9.25
Pine St	12.02	N.L.
Pine Tree	4.68	
Pioneer Fund:		
Entrp	9.69	10.59
Fund	13.14	14.36
II	10.69	11.68
Plan Inv	12.59	13.76
Pilgrth	15.47	16.91
Price Funds:		
Grwth	33.28	N.L.
N Era	12.52	N.L.
N Horiz	44.07	N.L.
Pro Fund	11.45	N.L.
Pro Portf	7.44	N.L.
Provid	4.76	5.20
Prov Gth	9.94	10.86
Pru SIP	12.45	13.60
Putnam Funds:		
Conv	11.91	
Equit	11.54	12.61
Georg	17.62	19.26
Grwth	12.56	13.73
Incom	8.70	9.51
Invest	11.53	12.60
Vista	13.00	14.21
Goyag	12.22	13.36
Revere	10.36	11.32
Rinfret	15.78	17.29
Sagitars	3.42	N.L.
Schustr	11.30	12.35
Scudder Funds:		
Int Inv	17.27	17.92
Specl	39.01	N.L.
Balan	18.55	N.L.
Com St	12.43	N.L.
Security Funds:		
Equty	4.47	4.90
Invest	7.80	8.55
Ultra	10.42	11.42
Selected Funds:		
Sel Am	10.16	11.10
Sel Opp	13.35	14.59
Sel Spl	16.39	17.91
Sent Gth	10.80	11.83
Sentry F	18.05	19.62
Shareholders Gp:		
Cmstk	4.27	4.67
Entrp	7.26	7.93
Flet Fd	5.61	6.13
Harbr	8.76	9.57
Legal	7.16	7.83
Pace	12.10	13.22
Shearson Funds:		
Appre	27.64	30.21
Incom	19.49	21.30
Invest	11.78	12.87
Sherm D	13.34	N.L.
Side Fd	8.93	9.79
Sigma Funds:		
Capit	10.62	11.61
Invest	13.14	14.36
Trust	9.89	10.81
Vent	13.00	14.21
SB Eqty	13.08	N.L.
SB I&Gr	13.44	N.L.
SoGen Int	14.42	15.10
Sw Invs	10.01	10.82
Swin Gt	8.71	9.42
Sover Inv	13.07	14.31
Spectra	8.17	8.98
S&P IntD	12.78	N.L.
State BondGr:		
Com F	6.09	6.66
Div Fd	6.17	6.74
Prog F	6.61	7.22
StFr mGt	5.32	N.L.
S Frm In	10.58	N.L.
State St	54.04	54.41
Steadman Funds:		
Am Ind	4.19	N.L.
Asso F	1.35	N.L.
Fiduc	8.29	N.L.
Stein Roe Fds:		
Balcn	25.45	N.L.
Cap O	12.82	N.L.
Stock	18.51	N.L.
Supervisd Inv:		
Grwth	7.51	8.23
Incom	9.42	10.32
Sumit	11.73	2.85
Tech	7.68	8.42
Sync Gth	9.52	10.40
TMR App	11.53	12.60
Teacher	11.61	1.85
Temp Gt	9.78	9.92
Towr Cap	6.30	6.89
Trns Cap	9.83	10.68
Trav Eq	12.84	14.07
Tudr Hed	16.33	N.L.
TwnC Gt	3.59	3.93
TwnC Inc	4.55	4.99
USAA Gt	14.42	N.L.
US GovSe	10.44	10.60
Unif Mut	11.35	12.40
Unifund	11.59	12.67
Union Svc Grp:		
Broad	16.90	18.47
Nat Inv	10.76	11.76
U Cap	14.48	15.83
Whteh	16.06	17.54
United Funds:		
Accm	8.64	9.47
Bond	8.34	9.14
Con Gr	12.71	13.93
Con Inc	11.69	12.81
Incom	15.78	17.29
Scien	8.42	9.23
Vang	8.83	9.68
Value Line Fd:		
Val Li	7.17	7.86
Incom	5.25	5.75
Lev Grt	10.46	10.94
Spl Sit	4.86	5.33
Vance Sanders:		
Bostn	8.76	9.57
Comm	9.05	9.89
Vandrbt	7.62	8.33
Vangd	3.63	3.97
Vanta TN	7.99	
Var In P	4.78	5.20
Viking	7.66	N.L.
Wall St G	9.95	10.87
Wash M	13.35	14.59
Weing Eq	15.48	N.L.
Wellingtn Group:		
Explr	27.46	30.01
Ivest	12.76	13.95
Morg	14.01	15.3
Techv	8.67	
Trust	14.56	15.92
Wellsl	12.70	13.88
Welltn	12.55	13.72
Windr	9.48	10.36
West Ind	5.23	5.73
Wincp Fd	7.00	7.65
Winfield	5.19	5.67
Wisc Fd	6.75	7.38
Wincp Fd	7.00	7.65
Winfield	5.19	5.67
Wisc Fd	6.75	7.38
Ziegler	12.24	13.37

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American Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

—1972— High	Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s.	P/E	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
6¼	Colwl Mtg wt		29			12¾	12¼	12¾	
28½	Combin Corn		18	38	42	28½	42¼	42¼	— ¼
21	Combustn Eq		145	46	38	37½	38	+	½
22¾	Comlnco .90		6	28	27½	27½	27½	+	⅝
9⅛	Comi All .23 a		43	17	19	18½	18¾	+	⅛
16⅝	Comi Met .60		10	8	14½	14¼	14¼		
7⅝	Commodor		15	21	9	8¾	8⅝		
5¾	ComHlth Cp		18	17	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	—	⅜
13¼	ComPsyc Cir		5	24	15	14⅜	14⅜	—	⅛
24½	ComPS 1.56		1	9	23½	23½	23½		
1⅝	CompuDyne		6		1¾	1¾	1¾		
9	Compugraph		119	31	30⅝	29¾	29¾	—	⅛
2⅜	Computer Eq		6	43	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜		
1¾	Comput Instr		2		2¾	2¾	2¾	+	1⅛
6½	Comput Invst		12	7	8⅛	8¼	8½		
¼	2¾	Comput Mch	12		3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	—	⅛
12¾	Conchemco		2 5	9	15	14¾	14¾	—	¼
3⅝	Concord Fab		8		4½	4⅝	4⅝		
6⅜	Condec Corp		9	13	7⅛	7	7	—	⅛
9	Cmnrex .43r		16	18	10⅜	10	10⅜	+	⅜
9	Conroy Inc		9	13	11¼	11	11		
17	Cons Rer .20e		20	14	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	—	⅛
8⅜	ConstlDes .48		12	9	11⅞	11⅝	11¾	—	⅛
22⅛	Consyne Cp		171	26	10¾	10⅛	10¾	+	½
2	Cont Master		16	11	2¼	2⅛	2¼	—	⅛
4½	Cont Tel wt		59		5½	5¼	5¾	—	¼
11⅞	Cook Elec .32		12	18	16¼	16⅛	16¼	+	⅛
10½	Cook Ind		30	12	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	+	⅛
18	CookPlV .80a		3	8	19	19	19		
8	Coop Jar .10e		7	9	8¼	8¼	8⅜	—	⅛
8½	Cordon Intl		55	25	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	—	⅜
10½	Core Labs		16	30	19½	19	19	—	⅛
23⅜	CormBlk .79		28	15	24½	23⅝	23⅝	—	⅜
5⅜	Coit Corp		10	14	4½	4½	4½		
3⅝	Cousins M wt		33		5⅜	5½	5⅜	+	⅛
23¼	CoxCable Com		19	62	30¾	30⅛	30⅛	—	⅜
9⅜	Crais Corp		17	13	9¾	9⅝	9¾		
6	CramerE .33i		3	24	7¾	7¾	7¾	—	⅛
7⅞	Creative Mgt		26	13	8⅜	8	8¼		
14⅜	CreoleP 2.20a		54	10	17⅞	17½	17⅝	+	⅛
3¼	Crest Foam		11	17	4½	4⅜	4⅜	—	⅛
1⅜	Crestmont		17		2¼	2	2	—	⅛
20⅜	Crompton .85		95	8	22⅜	21¾	22	—	⅛
37⅞	Cross A .42		2	44	45⅝	45⅝	45¾	+	⅛
4	CrowleyM .30		1	9	12½	2½	12½	+	⅛
17¼	CwnCtP 1.18r		10	85	23	23	23		
8⅝	Crystal Oil		21		10⅝	10¼	10¼	—	⅜
15	CSE Corp .28		5	8	14½	14⅜	14⅜	—	⅛
10½	Cubic Cp .20e		63	15	13¼	12½	13¼	+	⅜
3⅞	Curtis Math		2.2		4	4	4		
15½	Cuttera .44		x76	12	17¾	17⅜	17⅜		
14⅜	CW Transpor		7	7	14½	14¾	14½	—	⅛

D

5¾	Dalich .26e		6	7	6¼	6¼	6¼		
15⅜	Danielsind .24		9	11	18	17⅞	18	+	½
1	Darryl Ind		24		1½	1⅜	1⅜	+	⅛
2¼	Data Control		1	104	3½	3⅜	3½		
16⅜	Data Documt		5	11	21¾	21½	21½	—	½
3½	Data Prod		93	45	4¾	4½	4½		
11¼	DavisFd .03h		6	13	13½	13⅜	13⅜	—	⅜
6⅝	Day Min .10e		12	46	8⅝	8¼	8⅜		
4⅜	Daylin wt			6	5¼	5	5¼		
3	DCL Inc		44	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝		
16½	Dearborn .20		422	17	24⅜	22⅞	24⅜	+	2⅛
11⅞	Del Labs		2	11	13⅝	13⅝	13½		
5½	Delta Cp Am		8	30	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	—	⅛
13⅜	Delta Fd .50a		8	10	19⅞	19½	19½	—	⅛
37½	Den Tal Ez		10	42	55¾	55⅛	55¾		
19½	DeposStr 1.20		6	8	21⅜	21½	21½	+	⅛
2¼	Dero Ind			9	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+	⅛
4	DeRose Ind		2 3	20	5	4⅞	4⅞	—	⅛
26⅝	Dessred Ph		66	37	32¼	32⅛	32⅛	—	⅜
12	Destinor Jwl		12	18	16	15⅛	15⅛	—	1
3⅞	Detecto Scal		5		5	5	5	+	⅛
20¾	Dev Am 1.39i		56	19	41½	40⅝	41¼	+	½
9⅜	Devon Appar		117	13	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	+	⅛
11½	DHJ Indust		27	19	14	13⅜	13⅜	—	⅛
16⅜	Diam M Drill		61	17	28½	27¾	28¼	+	⅜
4⅜	DiebldV Cap			10	5⅜	5¼	5¼	—	⅛
22⅛	DillardSr .40		35	11	24¼	23⅝	24¼	+	⅜
1⅞	Diodes Inc		31	20	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+	⅛
4⅜	Disc Fab		11	10	5¼	4⅞	4⅞	—	⅛
15⅞	Diversey .92		6	11	16⅝	16¼	16¼	—	⅛
1	Diversl In wt		4		1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	—	⅛
5⅛	Dixilyn Corp		22		9	8¾	8¾		
29½	Dome Petrol		21	39	41¾	41¼	41⅜		
11⅝	Domtar .60		1	17	18½	18½	18½	—	⅛
11¼	Donnkeny .26		1	7	13¼	13¼	13¼		
12½	Downey .10e		3	11	12⅝	15¼	15¼	—	⅛
4⅜	DPA Inc		62	12	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+	⅛
5	Drew Natl		48	35	5⅝	5⅝	6	+	⅛
8½	Driver Harr		1		9¼	9¼	9¼		
11½	DrgFair .40b		15	9	12¼	12	12	—	¼
5	Dunlop .14e		16	10	3	3	3	—	1-16
1½	Duralay Co			3	2	2	2		
9	DuroTst .22b		13	19	15⅜	15½	15¾		
3⅜	Dynalec .15r		46	23	4⅛	3⅞	4		
8⅛	Dynell El		17	18	10¼	10	10	—	⅛

E

3⅞	E System .30		20	7	4⅜	4½	4⅜		
3¼	Eagle Cloth		7	46	3¼	3¼	3¼	—	⅛
22⅜	ErlScheib .32		12	22	26½	25⅜	26½	+	1
4½	Earth Resrcs		8	28	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝		
20	Eason Oil .30		8	18	22	22¼	22¼		
8¼	EastMair .47r		84	15	10⅝	10½	10⅝	—	⅛
16⅜	Eastern Co 1		1	10	19	19	19	—	⅛
11⅝	Eastern Frst		1	6	11⅛	10¾	11⅛	+	⅛
3⅜	Eazor Exprs		1		3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—	⅛
2⅜	Eckmar Cp		13	44	3⅛	3	3⅛		
14	Edgingtn Oil		26	9	19¼	18½	18¾	—	⅜
9⅛	Edmos .13		10	19	11⅜	11½	11⅜	—	⅛
6⅛	Edo Corp		8	15	8¼	8	8	—	⅛
8	Edwards .20		4	6	8½	8½	8½		
4½	Egan Machin		8		5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+	⅜
14⅛	Elec Spec Prdct		34	15	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛		
4⅛	Elco Corp		1		4⅝	4⅝	4⅝		
11	Electros .60		3	10	17	16⅞	16⅞	—	⅛
2⅜	Elect Assist		15		3⅜	3½	3½	+	⅛
5½	ElectrEn .50t		2	61	8¾	8¾	8¾	+	⅛
2¼	Elect Resch		6		2½	2⅜	2⅜		
23⅛	Electron .60b		12	21	34¼	33¾	33⅞	—	⅛
9⅜	Electrospace		26	15	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	—	⅛
	Elgin Nat wt		4		⅛	⅛	⅛	—	1-16
15½	Elkhrn 1.05e		18	17	16½	15⅜	16½	+	1
8⅝	El Tronics		34	16	15¾	15½	15⅝	—	⅛
4½	Empress Int		1	6	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞		
2½	Entron Inc			7	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+	⅛
10⅝	EskoSho .64a		20	8	11⅜	10⅝	11	—	⅛
15½	Equity Fd wt		10		17¾	17½	17⅝	—	⅛
3⅜	EquityNat In		12	14	4¼	4¼	4¼		
5½	Ernst A .54t		3	7	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	—	⅛
4½	Ero Ind		5	9	5	5	5	+	⅛
2	Esgro Inc		14		2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—	⅛
3⅜	Espey Mfg		18		4¼	4	4¼	—	⅛
10	Esquire Rad		11	9	11¾	11⅜	11¾		
3⅛	Essex Chem		27	18	4⅛	4	4	—	⅛
6½	Etz Lavud Lt		216	14	15	14⅜	15	+	1
6⅜	Euthenics .48t		15		8½	8¾	8¾	+	⅛
7⅜	EvansAir .10r		35	12	16¼	15⅞	15⅞	+	⅛
24½	Excel Inv Co		156	50	33⅜	32½	33⅜	+	⅜
12¼	Executive .24		8	23	28	19½	19½	—	½

F

6¼	Fab Ind		4	6	7¼	7	7¼		
7½	Fablen .42a		6	9	8⅜	8	8⅜	+	⅛
11¼	Fabri Ca .03e		6	13	14¼	14	14¼	+	⅛
6⅝	Fair Tex Mill		4	6	8	7⅞	8	+	⅛
5⅝	FairNob .48i		105	15	15½	15	15⅛	+	¼
6	Falcon Sbd		7		10⅝	10⅝	10⅞	+	⅛
13	Fam Dol Str		14	30	17	16⅞	17		
2½	Family Rec		16		3½	3	3½	+	⅛
9¼	Fanny Farm		1	93	10¼	10⅛	10⅛		
9¼	Fashion Fab		42	18	15	14⅜	15	+	⅛
2	Fed Resrces		73		3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+	⅛
13⅜	FedMart .40b		17	9	21	20⅝	20⅝	—	⅛
10¼	Felmont Oil		19	14	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	+	⅛
9⅞	Falsway .32		31	8	11¼	11	11		
5⅞	Fibreboard wt		13		7¼	7¼	7⅛	—	⅛
31⅜	FidelGr 3.17e		48	12	44	43¾	43¾		
8⅛	FidelcoGr wt		9		19¼	18⅝	18⅝	+	⅛
3¾	Field Plastic		4		4	3⅝	3⅝		
3¾	Filmways		19		4¼	4⅛	4½	+	⅛
18¾	FiltrDyn .01a		53	19	20¾	20⅜	20⅜	+	⅛
23½	FinSanBk .20		18	11	30	30	30		
10⅝	Fini Geo .24b		44	8	13	12⅝	13	+	⅛
10¾	FinGenA .30b		3		13	12⅞	13	+	⅜
13	FstConn SB 1		3	14	16¾	16½	16¾	—	⅛
18¼	Fst Den 1.88e		54	13	24⅝	24⅜	24⅜	+	⅜
2	Fst Denv wt		94		4¾	4¼	4¾	+	⅛
3⅜	Fst Hartford		1		5¾	5¾	5¾	+	⅛
19¼	FstSLnS .36		6	9	24½	24¼	24¼	+	⅛
24½	Fst Wis 1.86e		66		42¾	42	43¼	+	1
18⅜	FischrP 1.11f		91	15	23¼	22⅞	23	+	⅛
5⅜	Flagg Ind .12		32	6	5⅝	5¼	5⅜	—	⅛
13	Flight Safty		7	18	13	12⅝	12⅞	—	⅜
6½	Flock Ind		46	13	7¼	6⅞	7	—	⅛
2⅞	Fla Capital		23	16	4¾	4⅝	4½	—	⅛
13½	Fluke Mf .53f		7	26	36¼	34	36		
17¼	Fly Tiger wt		31		24¾	24	24½		
3⅜	Foodcom Sup		6		4¼	4⅛	4⅛		
85	Ford Can 3a		z10	9	104½	104½	104½	—	½
8½	ForestLb .28f		6	28	10	10	10	+	⅛
17⅜	FoxStePh .25		1	21	23¾	23⅜	23⅜	+	⅛
9¾	fpa corp		3	17	10⅜	10½	10½		
7¾	FrankRit .76		1	15	9¾	8¾	8¾	+	⅛
10⅜	FrankNur .32		7	13	12½	12⅜	12½	—	⅛
11	Frantz Mf .46		3	9	12⅜	12¾	12⅝	+	⅛
11½	Fresnillo .20e		5	14	16¼	16⅛	16¼	—	⅛
3	Friend Frost		1	19	3¾	3¾	3¾	+	⅛
4⅜	Frier Ind		9	11	9¾	9½	9¾	+	⅛
16⅜	Fristronic		24	56	22¾	22⅜	22⅜	—	⅛
5½	Frontier Air		29	12	7¾	7¼	7¼	—	⅛
3⅝	Front Air wt		5		4¾	4½	4⅝		

G

10	Gabriel Ind			9	15	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
14	Garan .26a			4	12	13½	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
12¼	Garcia Corp			20	15	14½	13⅞	13⅜	— ⅜
9⅜	Garland .30a			2	11	10⅜	10¼	10¼	
1⅜	Gate Spt Gds			11		2¼	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
4	GavidNtl .27e			4	16	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
10⅜	GaynorStetd			6	11	11⅞	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
9⅜	Gearhrt .24e			57	14	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
1	Gen Alloys			18		2¼	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
3¼	Gen Builders			10		2⅝	3⅛	2⅝	— ⅛
21½	G Cinema .32			20	21	37¼	36¾	37	+ ⅛
7	Gen Interiors			29		6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
7⅜	GenMtls .84a			52	11	10	9¾	10	+ ⅛
¾	Gen Plywood			7		2½	2¼	2½	— ⅛
5⅞	Gen Recresd			14	15	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	+ ⅛
9⅛	Gen Resrch			3	13	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	
7	Gense Ind			17	22	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
16	Geon Ind			187	28	22¼	21½	21½	— 1-16
6⅜	GerberSc Ins			8	30	8½	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
17⅛	Giant Pd .50a				25	9	22	21	21½	+ ⅛
6⅜	Giant Strs Cp			22	8	7⅛	7	7	— 1/16
7	Giant Yel .40			9	20	7	7-16	7	7-16 + 3-16
1¼	Gilbert Cos			1		1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
7	Gladding Cp			39	13	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
5⅞	Glasrock Prd			19	43	7	6¾	7	+ ⅛
7⅛	Glen Ger .10r			6	6	7⅜	7¼	7¼	+ 1/16
21¼	GlobeSec Sys			28	16	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	+ ⅛
10	GlosserBr .22			3	11	13½	13¼	13¼	
13	Gloucster En			3	15	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
8⅞	Glover Inc			17	9	12	11⅝	11⅞	+ ⅛
7¼	Goldblatt .36			7	13	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	Golden Cycle			10	12	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅜
9¾	Gokin W Mob			6	15	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
11½	Good LS Co			51	16	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
4¾	Gorins Strs			41	9	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
16⅜	GormRup .80			2	13	22½	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅛
21½	Gould Inc wt			44		9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
33½	GraingerW			6	40	36¾	36½	36½	— ⅛
10	Grand Auto			3	11	12	12	12	
5½	Granite Mgt			10	12	6⅛	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
6¾	Grass Val .10			6	16	9⅛	8⅝	9	
11⅛	Gray Mfg			12	15	13⅜	13	13	— ⅛
7	GreatAm Ind			43		1⅛	1	1⅛	
2	Gt Basin Pet			464	67	3½	3¼	3⅜	— ⅛
6¾	Gt Lak Chem			37	14	9¾	9⅛	9⅛	
23	Greenmn .92i			113	21	23⅛	25	25	— ⅛

—1972— High	Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s.	P/E	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
14	7⅛	GreerHy .50e		1	7	11	11	11	+ ⅛
19	16⅛	GREIT 1.40			11	15	17¾	17⅝	17⅝ + ⅛
6⅜	5⅜	Grynd C .20e			6	5	6	5¾	5¾ — ⅛
54⅝	32½	GRI Corp .08		22	41	52½	51¾	52	+ ½
27⅛	12½	GrossTcs .90		8	12	18⅜	17¾	18¼	+ ⅜
14⅞	9	Grow Ch .32b		6	11	10½	10⅛	10½	+ ⅜
6	3⅜	Gruen Ind			11		3⅝	3¾	3¾ ⅛
4	2	GTI Corp			48	100	4	3⅞	4
45½	25½	Guardian Ind		121	31	33½	32	33½	+ 1⅜
12½	3¾	GuardMtg wt		10		11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
20⅞	16½	GUHMR 1.61e		39	14	21	20⅜	21	+ ⅛
	4⅝	GuhM Rlt wt		22		2¾	2⅝	2¾	+ ⅛
45¾	25¾	Gulf Can .60		3	29	43¾	43½	43¾	— ⅛
17¾	14⅝	Gulf Rep Pln		42	7	15½	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
52⅜	25	Gulfstrm LD		35	16	30¾	29	29	— 1½

H

18½	6⅛	Hallcrft Hom		32	5	6⅝	6⅜	6⅛	— ⅛
11½	8¾	Halls Mot .40		5	7	10¼	10	10	— ⅜
8⅛	4½	HampsD .29t		18	6	6⅜	6⅜	6⅛	— ⅛
14⅝	7⅜	Hampt Sh .32		10	10	9⅝	9¾	9⅝	
15⅜	10⅜	HanovrSh .55		1	8	11⅞	11¾	11⅝	— ⅛
28¾	26½	Harland .10e		21	41	35	34	34	— 1
25⅝	22⅜	Harratn .22		26	23	26½	25⅜	25⅜	+ ⅜
15⅝	8¾	HartAird .40		8	8	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
17⅞	8¼	Hartfld Zody		16	14	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
38½	30½	Hartz Mt Fds		8	41	34⅝	34½	34⅝	+ ⅛
7	3¾	Harvey Grp		2		4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
7¾	2⅝	Harvey Sl .12		11	18	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
24½	11¾	Hasbro Ind		34	14	12½	11⅝	11⅞	— ⅛
11¼	7	Hastings .30a		4	8	9¼	9	9	— ⅛
10¾	3¼	Hayes St .20		11	14	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
13¾	6½	Health Chem		59	15	11⅞	10½	10⅞	
8¼	4⅜	HealthM .30		9	9	5⅜	5½	5¾	+ ⅛
37¾	18⅜	Hecks Inc .08		11	24	30⅜	30	30	— ½
7⅜	2¾	Heinicke Inst		10	25	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
15⅜	12⅞	Helfmn 1.15e		42	10	14	13⅝	14	
29½	13	Her Mal .48e		19	8	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	+ ⅛
13⅝	10⅝	HerfJon .10h		7	12	12⅜	12	12⅛	— ⅛
13¼	4	HIG Inc				11⅞	11	11¼	+ 1⅛
24½	8¼	HiShea Cp		8	12	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
69¼	43	Hillsbrnd .80		16	20	67⅜	67½	67¼	+ ⅛
9⅛	5¼	Hiljnaer		9	17	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
11	4⅞	Hipotronics			4	77	7	6⅞	7 + 1⅛
3⅜	2⅜	Hohm Indust		3	8	2⅝	2½	2½	
21⅛	1⅜	Holly Corp		10	27	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
44	20¾	HomeCA .50		2	12	40¾	40¼	40¼	+ ⅛
27	18½	Hormel G .81		14	12	20¾	20¼	20¾	+ ⅛
11⅜	7	Horn Hardrt		4		9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
19½	15¾	Hoskins .90a		3	11	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
23½	18⅜	HosMtg 1.88e		23		22⅜	22	22¼	+ ⅛
25	13	HospMstr wt		4		24	24	24	+ ⅛
37	31¼	Hosp Mtr Inn		13	28	35	35	35	
28¼	24	Hotel In 1.98e		15	11	25½	25	25	
18½	14¾	House Ron		1	19	16¾	16½	16¾	
18	9⅞	House Vis .32		13	23	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
23⅜	16½	HoustOil Min		1119	36	30	21¾	22⅜	+ 8
15⅜	11⅜	Howell .40			60	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
54¾	40⅜	Hubell A 1.08			19	52¼	52¼	52¼	— ⅛
54½	40⅜	Hubell B 1.08			6	20	53¼	53¼	53½ + ⅛
57⅜	39	HudB OG .60			1	37	54½	54½	54½ — ⅛
13	5⅛	Hudson Gen			1		5¾	5¾	5¾
24⅜	12⅝	Huffman .20e			8	15	18½	18⅜	18½ — ⅛
14⅜	7⅛	HuntHith .46t			31	11	8¾	8½	8¾ + ⅛
20⅞	14⅜	Hussy Oil .15			42	7	15¼	15	15⅛ + ⅛
57	45⅜	Hycel Inc			107	24	17¼	16⅝	16⅝ — ⅜
44½	22½	Hyg Fd 1.45i			x4	9	24½	24¼	24¼ — ⅜

I

23⅞	16	ICB Corp .42			12	13	24	23½	23½ — ⅜
11½	3¼	Ill Wrld Enc			2		3⅜	3¾	3¾
12⅝	4⅛	IMC Magnet			8	9	8⅜	8	8 — ⅛
8¾	5⅜	ImacoG .10e			7	2	6⅛	6	6⅛
8½	6¼	ImpChm .28e			1	14	7	7	7 — ⅛
51½	29¾	Imp Oil .60			143	42	47⅛	46⅞	47 — ⅛
15	5¼	Inarco Cp .12			4	6	6	6	6 + ⅛
14⅜	8½	IndianHd wt			6		10⅜	10½	10⅜ + ⅜
8¾	2⅝	Inflight Pict			32		3¾	3½	3½
1	8¾	Insiron Corp			5	18	10⅝	10½	10⅝ +

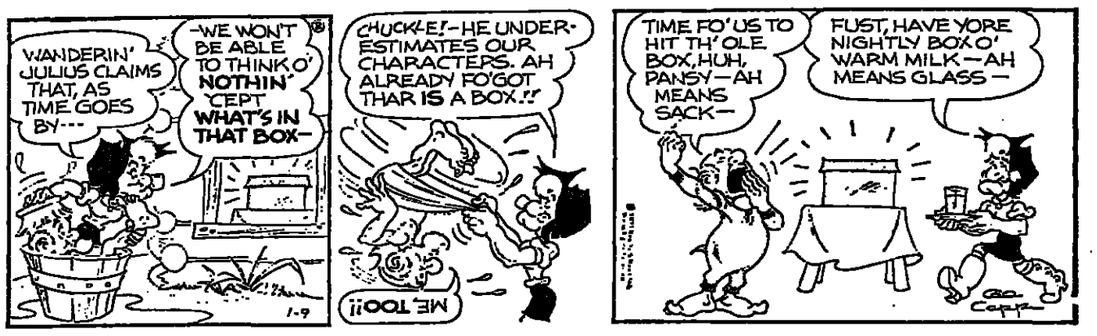
PEANUTS



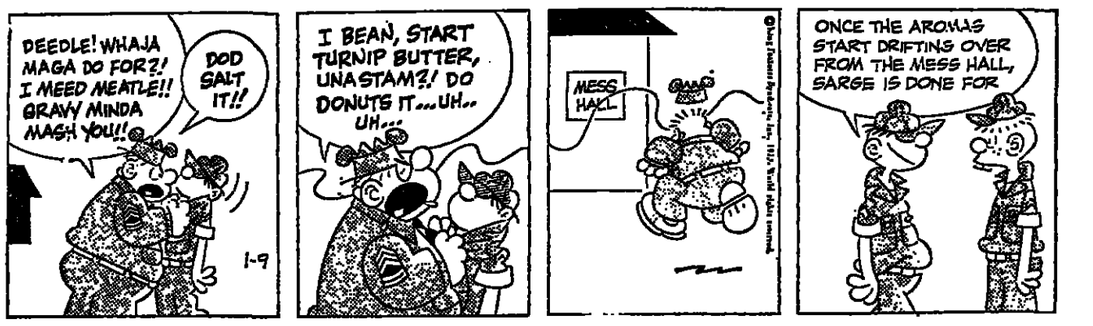
B.C.



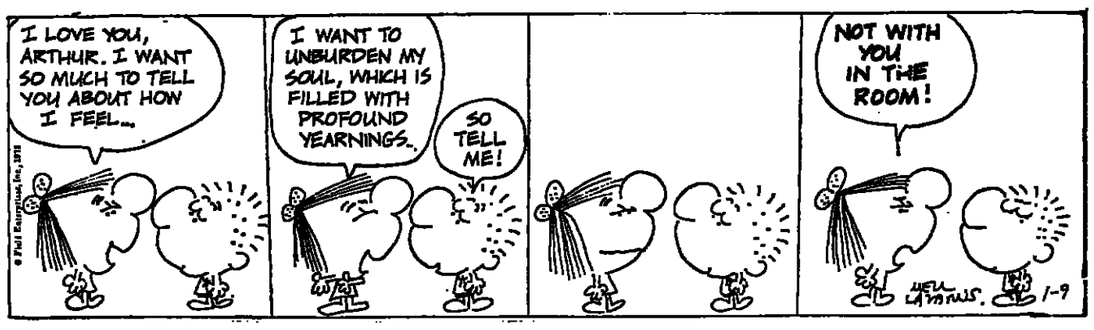
LI'L ABNER



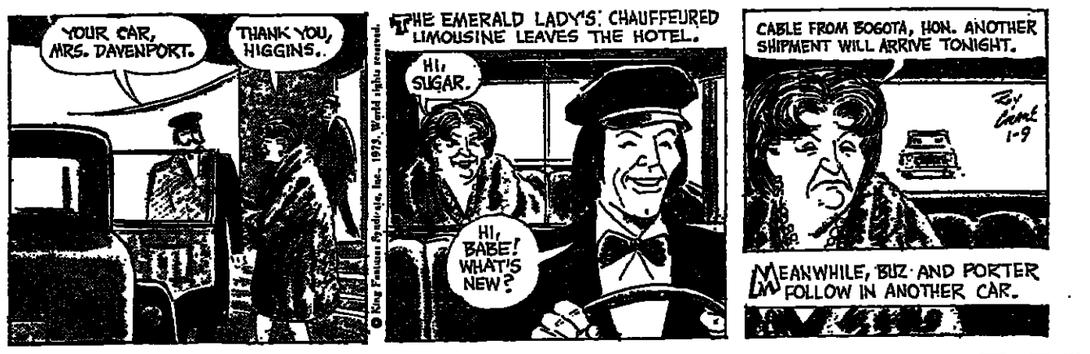
BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.

POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

A defender who holds no significant cards is sometimes sorely tempted to fall asleep, planning to stir himself on the next deal. Such a player can get a rude awakening, and did on the diagramed deal reported by the French player-writer, Jean-Paul Meyer.

The auction proceeded to an optimistic slam by the route shown. West led the spade eight and lapsed into a coma, having decided that all he need do for the rest of the deal was to follow suit. Events demonstrated that he was wrong.

South played the spade nine from dummy, and won with the king when East played the jack. Next South cashed four club winners, on which East signalled with the seven and six of diamonds.

Dummy gave up a diamond, and played two more diamonds when South followed with four heart winners. East now threw spades, and the position was this with South on lead at the 10th trick:

NORTH
♠ 105
♡ —
◇ AJ
♣ —

WEST
♠ 76
♡ —
◇ 54
♣ —

EAST
♠ Q4
♡ —
◇ KQ
♣ —

SOUTH
♠ A
♡ 9
◇ 32
♣ —

South led his last heart, and West tossed a diamond. In a vague way it seemed to him that his spades might have some value and that the diamonds were useless since his partner guarded the suit. If he had thought harder, he would have known that East held K-Q of diamonds and two spades, and that the converse was true.

As it was, South threw the diamond jack from dummy and East was caught in a criss-cross position. He threw his diamond queen, and South led a diamond and made the last trick with the diamond three. If East had thrown a spade, the spade ten in dummy would have become a trick.

But if West had been awake, he would have thrown a spade in the diagramed position, and it would have been safe for East to give up a diamond after dummy had parted with the jack.

NORTH
♠ 1095
♡ K2
◇ AJ1098
♣ 876

WEST
♠ 876
♡ 10654
◇ 54
♣ 5432

EAST
♠ QJ432
♡ 83
◇ KQ76
♣ 109

SOUTH (D)
♠ AK
♡ AQJ97
◇ 32
♣ AKQJ

Both sides were vulnerable.

The bidding:

South	West	North	East
2 ♡	Pass	3 ◇	Pass
4 N.T.	Pass	5 ◇	Pass
5 N.T.	Pass	6 ◇	Pass
7 N.T.	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the spade eight.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

C	A	P	E		G	R	I	N	D		S	W	A	T
A	R	A	M		R	A	D	!	!		C	A	R	E
M	I	R	A		E	V	E	N	S		A	N	G	E
P	L	A	C	A	T	E	S		C	A	R	I	O	N
		G	I	L	A	S		P	A	R	C			
M	O	R	A	L	S		P	A	R	T	E	R	R	E
I	R	A	T	E		H	A	N	D	S		E	E	N
N	A	P	E		G	A	L	A	S		P	I	N	T
E	T	H		B	A	R	M	Y		S	A	N	T	E
R	E	S	C	A	L	E	S		P	A	R	S	E	R
			A	T	O	M		S	A	D	A	T		
S	H	A	P	E	S		A	N	T	E	D	A	T	E
H	A	D	E		H	A	B	I	T		I	T	A	L
A	M	E	R		E	L	L	I	D	E		S	E	R	A
D	E	N	S		S	P	E	E	D		E	D	E	N

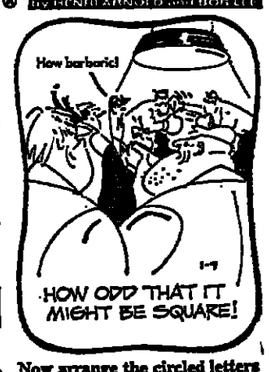
DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

FRIGE
YONIS
SAMOUF
JICTEN



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: ALBUM SORRY PRISON TIPTOE
Answer: *This composer had America right in him!*—"SO-U.S.A."

BOOKS

NIGHT

By Edna O'Brien. Knopf. 179 pp. $5.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

HERE is Molly Bloom after the bloom has browned around the edges. Edna O'Brien's Mary is older than James Joyce's Molly, and the title "Night" suggests more than lucubrations about love. There are undertones too of Céline's "Journey to the End of the Night." The unloved are insomniacs, sleepless poets some of them, and Mary's soliloquy is at once more savage and more tender than Molly's. The younger woman ends on "Yes I said yes I will. Yes," but Mary has used up most of her yeses. Still, she will not surrender to "no" and the words tumble out of her in search of an emotion, any emotion. For she has reached that sadness at the very bottom of things, that ultimate aloneness of a woman who has dined all her life on her own flesh and is now facing the need for a new menu.

She is in that limbo between conspicuous erotic attractiveness and the more demanding persona of middle-age. Her body bears the stretch marks of an impetuous history. When men look at her now, they are no longer sure what is required of them—nor is she. She knows too much, it shines in her eyes, which seem to say to would-be partners: Come on, let's see what's wrong with you. Here, let me pet your pathos. Her ironical air invites the eccentric, beckons the awry. Born on a farm, she still has a barnyard earthiness, but she has begun to plant artificial flowers in it. She sees her old home as something between a heartbreaking yellowed snapshot and a stage set for a forlorn and rain-drenched Irish drama.

In her earlier novels, one could feel Miss O'Brien trying to keep her passion for language under some kind of control, but now, in "Night," she throws her arms around our necks. "Flaunched," "seasous," "maraud"—her feeling for words is, to quote her on herself, "a mother's love, like yeast, multiplying, the spores rising up over the lid of the world, too much." But sex and the sweet spasms of language are only overflowings, surplus materials, so to speak. In "Night," Miss O'Brien has stories to tell, stories deep as a well, and when she gets down to work she is as crafty as they come.

Mary's mother's funeral is a tragicomedy of incongruities. The cortège takes a short cut, leading them through fields of nettles. Why? Where are they hurrying? Along the path, an unattended bicycle leans against a yew tree: Where is the owner, everyone wonders, who has so cavalierly abandoned his vehicle? Is it one of nature's several urgencies or something supernatural that has spirited him away? At the graveside, Mary remembers her mother grieving over her impen death: "She said you could all the pleasures that had into her life into a little thi and she looked for a thi though sewing was not one o accomplishments."

Miss O'Brien's stories about are funny and sad at the time. In a restaurant, Mary m a date with a waiter who has pirouetting for her inspe while her escort is in the room. Dismissing her compa who is not suited for her pose, she preens herself and for the waiter, grooming, exercises "to get into a strapping condition." But he arrives, in mufti, he is other man. He begins to tell his troubles: "His room was his walls were damp and d of pictures or engravings, he no wardrobe and only two hangers... His savoir-faire creased as his life story unf .... He spoke of his father ceased... He had come with set of thoughts and inten and suddenly, hark, his fa death loomed."

Perhaps the finest part of book is the last section, in Mary makes a pilgrimage ba the farm to visit her wid father. She has prepared a sp crammed for the occasion I were takind an exam." sorry, I haven't written, I ne ed you." She pictures her sitting before the fire, a shawl on his shoulders, he with dandruff. But his op words are "What an hou night to come home and wi fright he'd got and how lon I staying."

The next day, at their ends with each other, they to visit a cousin whose siste just died. They can go in a ney car. The cousin greets in the kitchen, where there litter of six puppies. "He sa should have drowned them that we came and took u time." In the hackney going she and her father press faces each to his own or h window, looking out at the ever-separate lives. Wha leaves him, she has "tha feeling that one has after valescence; the joints are and the head inclines to re the worst is over, the fever been passed."

Unlike Molly Bloom's, M soliloquy is something of a pe tion as well. One feels her flamboyant flights of rheto a kind of molting, a throwin of a gaudy outer covering der to emerge new and naki the space of a single night w her dying as a "girl" and b reborn as a woman.

Anatole Broyard is a New Times book reviewer.

CROSSWORD

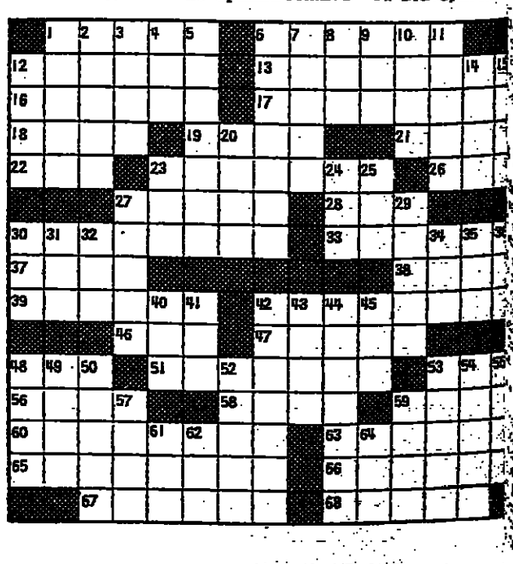
By Will W

ACROSS

1 Barracks beauty
6 Dissolved, as company
12 Snap-judgment item
13 Bind
16 Hostility
17 False hair
18 Western city
19 Child's pinafore
21 Blind a falcon
22 Compass point
23 Falsetto singer
26 Desperate letters
27 Hair treatment
28 Jan. and Dec.
30 Carried, as a canoe
33 Soup, to Escoffier
37 Scope
38 Spread
39 Used the bulletin board
42 Toy spaniel
46 Big bird
47 *Emanations*
48 Headwear
51 Lester or Drew
53 Card spot
56 Kind of test
58 Picture borders
59 First-rate
60 Having delusions of grandeur
63 Land reclaimed from the sea
65 Prehistoric period
66 City of N. Y.
67 Bouts
68 Convened again

DOWN

1 Window parts
2 Chemical compound
3 Nautilus skipper
4 Montevideo's land: Abbr.
5 Lambasting
6 Amazed
7 Quell quickly
8 Literary initials
9 Small bird
10 Shield
11 Carps' relatives
12 Part of c/o
14 Van Gogh's brother
15 Lampreys
20 "Picnic" author
23 Spanish relative
24 Mischievous
25 Field sound
27 Condition
29 Scarf
30 Political patronage
31 Spanish gold
32 —— gestae
34 "—— is lost"
35 Earth: Prefix
36 Long period
40 Ruler: Abbr.
41 Scheduled
42 July 4 events
43 Salzburg's la Abbr.
44 Thrive
45 John, in Glas
48 Keystone pe
49 Smell ——
50 Greek island
52 Friend, in Sor
53 Raised platfo
54 Sluggish
55 Section of Istanbul
57 Bowling area
59 "——, for the love of Allah!"
61 Snare
62 Cereal grass
64 Bravo, in Mad



هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

...unseth 1st ...s Snead ...oses by 5

...nal Round 69 ...ins Golf Opener

...OS ANGELES, Jan. 8 (AP).— ...l Funseth, who usually plays ...upporting role to the game's ...names, broke through with a ...e-stroke victory yesterday in ...$135,000 Glen Campbell-Los ...eles Open golf tournament.

...unseth, an assistant pro at ...umber of clubs before joining ... tour 13 years ago, put to...her a carefully constructed ...d-round 69, two under par on ...7,028-yard Riviera Country ...h course.

...e collected the biggest check ...his career, $27,000, by posting ...2-hole total of 276, eight under ...

...unseth, 39, has never finished ...her than 30th on the money ... but he was not challenged ...ay after consecutive birdies on ...eighth and ninth holes. He ...red the next nine, playing ...servatively and aiming for ... middle of the green on each ... Funseth's only other tour ...tory was in the 1966 Phoenix ...n.

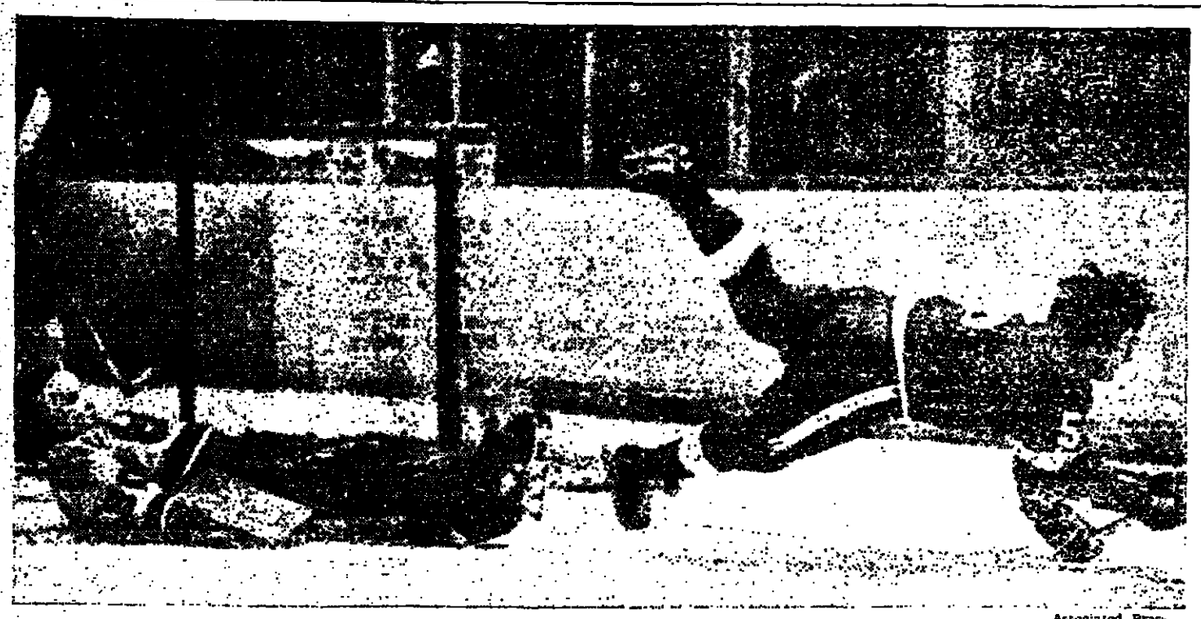
...am Snead, 60, could not keep ...e in the final round. Just ... stroke back when the day's ...y started Snead bogeyed both ...he par three holes on the front ...e and finished with a 73-281.

...here was a four-way tie at ... for second in this inaugural ...nt on the 1973 tour among Don ...s. Australian Dave Graham, ...n Weiskopf and Dave Hill, ...o finished second in this tour...nent a year ago.

...Graham had a 71 yesterday and ... other three golfers shot 69s. ...ack Nicklaus, the 1972 player ...the year and the favorite here, ...s at 280 after a final-round 70. ...Arnold Palmer, at 43 seeking a ...rn to his old form, was never ...ntender, though he had a final ...his best round of the tour...nent. He had a 286 total.

LEADING SCORES

Funseth	$27,000	73-69-65-69—276
Bies	$9,313	69-69-72-69—279
Weiskopf	$9,313	70-70-70-69—279
Hill	$9,313	73-69-69-68—279
Graham	$9,313	69-69-70-71—279
Nicklaus	$4,880	69-70-71-70—280
Mahaffey	$3,982	71-71-71-68—281
Snead	$3,982	70-70-69-72—281
Brewer	$3,982	75-70-65-71—281
Hill	$2,970	70-70-73-69—282
Aliss	$2,970	71-67-74-70—282
Ziegler	$2,970	70-71-71-70—282
Boros	$2,970	67-76-73-72—282
Snead	$2,295	70-73-72-68—283
Elder	$2,295	70-71-73-69—283
Devlin	$2,295	73-66-70-74—283



Associated Press.

STRETCHED OUT—Detroit's Marcel Dionne, right, falls after tripping over Islanders' goalie Gerry Desjardins.

Mikita Assists Chicago in Beating NHL Boston

CHICAGO, Jan. 8 (UPI).—Two goals each by Dan Maloney and Cliff Koroll and a goal and three assists from Stan Mikita gave the Chicago Black Hawks a 5-4 victory over the Boston Bruins yesterday in a National Hockey League contest.

Johnny Bucyk, with two goals, and Bobby Orr, with three assists, led the Bruins attack.

Both teams took advantage of power-play chances, the Bruins scoring on three and the Black Hawks on two. Maloney's decisive goal, with less than one minute left in the second period, came while Orr was out on a hooking penalty.

Maple Leafs 4, Golden Seals 0

Center Norm Ullman scored his 11th goal and 450th of his NHL career and rokie Ron Low registered his first shutout as Toronto blanked California, 4-0, at home.

Ullman, 37, had gone through 13 scoreless games, but finally connected with 2 minutes 51 seconds to play in the third period as he deflected defenseman Mike Pelyk's shot into the net.

Rangers 3, Penguins 0

At New York, the Rangers took advantage of an odd penalty call to score their first goal and goalie Ed Giacomin got his third shutout in five games for a 3-0 win over Pittsburgh.

While Greg Polis of Pittsburgh and Bill Fairbairn of New York were fighting it the first period, Ken Schinkel came off the Penguin bench for what he thought would be a harmless bit of exercise skating.

However, a new NHL rule calls for a double minor penalty and a game misconduct to any player leaving the bench during a fight. With Steve Cardwell sitting out the penalties for Schinkel, Walt Tkazcuk notched his 13th goal.

Red Wings 4, Islanders 0

Roy Edwards turned in his second straight 4-0 shutout over the New York Islanders as host Detroit stretched its unbeaten streak to six games.

Sabres 2, Flyers 0

Dave Dryden scored his second shutout while Jim Lorentz and Rick Martin scored goals to give Buffalo, a 2-0 home victory over Philadelphia.

Lorentz got his 15th goal in the second period and Martin his 27th in the third to extend the Sabre streak to 21 games at home without a loss.

Flames 5, Canucks 2

Larry Romanchych scored a goal and assisted on another to lead Atlanta to a 5-2 home victory over Vancouver.

Jets 6, Fighting Saints 2

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 8 (UPI). — Dunk Rousseau and Chris Bordeleau scored two goals each as the Winnipeg Jets coasted to a 6-2 victory over the Minnesota Fighting Saints in a World Hockey Association game yesterday.

The victory increased Winnipeg's West Division lead to five points over the Saints, who have played three less games.

The Jets spotted Minnesota a 1-0 first-period lead on George Morrison's 11th goal. Winnipeg roared back for three goals in the second stanza, including one by Ab McDonald when Saints goalie Jack McCartan kicked the puck into the net.

Later in the period, Rousseau beat McCartan with a 20-foot backhander, and 52 seconds afterward Milt Black converted Wally Boyer's pass.

Steufer Wins Slalom as Killy Loses Quickly

By Michael Strauss

MOUNT SNOW, Vt., Jan. 8 (NYT).—A slalom victory by Harald Steufer, whose unusual contortions give him the appearance of a fast-moving corkscrew, and an early defeat of Jean-Claude Killy were the big items at the $10,000 Lincoln-Mercury pro ski classic yesterday.

Steufer, the top rookie of last season's circuit, beat Spider Sabich in the final. Killy, who won Saturday's giant slalom, was beaten by Sabich in the opening round of yesterday's 16-man final round-robin slalom event.

Steufer's success, worth $2,500, enabled the Austrian, who represents New York's Hunter Mountain, to increase his season's earnings (for six races) to $8,175.

Steufer, unusually tall for a racer—6 feet 5 inches—lost to Sabich in the first plunge down the course by .358 of a second.

But the Californian's victory was scored on the faster of the two parallel lanes and he knew he would have to keep extremely close to Steufer when they switched courses for the second descent. In his eagerness, Sabich scrambled near the finish, straddled the last gate and was disqualified.

"I knew he must have had trouble," Steufer said. "As I looked back, I saw him coming across the line in my lane."

For Killy, the toast of France when he monopolized international competition five years ago, the defeat was disappointing but not discouraging. The winner of all three 1968 Olympic Alpine medals said he still had to get used to the new type of competition.

Sabich defeated the Frenchman in the first heat by .989 of a second—a large margin for parallel racing. Killy, who had trouble at a gate high on the first course, captured the second heat by .965 of a second. Winners are determined by overall time when the two heats are split.

As a result, Killy won only $225 and dropped from first place in the Benson-Hedges Grand Prix earnings to second. He now has $5,950. Sabich, the top money-winner for the last two seasons, is third with $5,175. Next is Alain Penz of France with $3,450.

Orioles Show Loss For 1972 Season

BALTIMORE, Jan. 8 (UPI).—The American League's Baltimore Orioles said today they lost $430,301 in the fiscal year ending last Oct. 31. Executive vice-president J. Frank Cashen blamed sagging attendance—899,950, compared with 1,023,037 in 1971—and the team's failure to qualify for the playoffs.

NHL Results

Sunday's Games

Detroit 4, NY Islanders 0 (Karlander, Redmond, Ecclestone, Fontaine).
Chicago 5, Boston 4 (Mikita, Maloney 3, Koroll 2; Sheppard, Hodge, Bucyk 2).
Buffalo 2, Philadelphia 0 (Lorentz, Martin).
Atlanta 5, Vancouver 2 (Bennett, Stewart, Quinn, Romanchych, Richard; Talbot, McSheffrey).
NY Ranger 3, Pittsburgh 0 (Tkazcuk, Fairbairn, MacGregor).
Toronto 4, California 0 (Kehoe, Dupere, Thompson; Ullman).

WHA Standings

East Division	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
New England	24	15	1	49	174	136
Cleveland	23	14	1	47	140	102
New York	22	20	0	44	179	154
Quebec	19	18	1	39	127	140
Ottawa	16	19	3	35	143	164
Philadelphia	15	24	0	30	137	178
West Division						
Winnipeg	22	18	2	46	156	133
Minnesota	20	17	3	43	130	126
Los Angeles	17	19	4	38	134	128
Houston	16	17	4	36	128	131
Alberta	16	20	2	34	119	133
Chicago	13	23	1	27	109	134

Sunday's Game

Winnipeg 6, Minnesota 2 (McDonald, Rousseau 2, Black, Bordeleau 2; Morrison, Speck).

The Scoreboard

AUTO RACING—At Auckland, New Zealand, John McCormack of Australia, driving a five-liter Ansett Elfin, won the New Zealand International Grand Prix at Pukekohe. Alan Robinson of Britain, in a Duckham's McRae, was second.

Averaging 82.6 miles an hour, McCormack finished eight-tenths of a second in front of the Briton. They were the only two drivers to complete the 58-lap race.

British driver Steve Thompson, in a Chevron, came third, one lap behind with current Tasman Cup champion Graham McRae of New Zealand fourth in his McRae Chevrolet.

GOLF—At Miami, Joanne Prentice won the $4,500 top prize in the Burdine's invitation tournament by one stroke over her roommate, Beth Stone, who missed a two-foot putt at No. 17 and an eight-foot attempt at 18. Miss Prentice finished at four-under-par 212 on the 6,100-yard Doral Country Club course. Miss Stone, 32, who has never won a Ladies Professional Golf Association event since turning pro in 1961, earned $3,400 in the first tour event of the year.

Pam Higgins, who led the first day of the 54-hole event with a 68 and was co-leader with Miss Prentice at 140 after two rounds, had a two-over-par 74 to finish third at 214 and collect $2,500.

YACHTING—At Adelaide, Australia, Andres Wangel of Australia won the 1973 world 420 championship despite finishing eighth in the final race. Wangel clinched the title with three victories and two seconds in the series. Australians filled the first four places. John Gilder, twice world champion, was runner-up, with Peter Sievewright and Brian Snowden third and fourth. Snowden won the sixth race.

BOBSLEDDING—At Cervinia, Italy, Oscar d'Andrea and Franco Perruquet won the Italian two-man title, clocking a total of 4 minutes 53.18 seconds in two runs. Giorgio Alvera and Armano were second in 4:54.97.

SOCCER—At Miami, Mike Seerey scored two goals within 61 seconds to ice a 4-2 victory for St. Louis over the University of California, Los Angeles, at the Orange Bowl in the final of the National Collegiate tournament. The victory gave the Billikens their third NCAA crown in the last four years and their ninth in the 14-year history of the tournament.

Seerey, named the tournament's most valuable offensive player, kicked in a rebound from 30 feet out at 29 minutes 52 seconds of the second half and scored again on a 15-yard shot at 30:53 to give St. Louis a 4-1 lead. Dan Counce of St. Louis opened the scoring with a 15-foot kick at 41:52 of the first half. Dennis Hadican gave St. Louis a 2-0 lead on a 30-footer at 6:30 of the second half.

HORSE RACING—In Perth, Australia, Dasana outlasted 16 rivals in the $120,000 Perth Cup to become Australia's top three-year-old. Peter Cooke rode the 3-1 Dasana to a three-length victory over the 3,200 meters, setting a Perth Cup and state record of 3:18.2. Second was Always Morning at 14-1 and third was Piping Lane, at 11-4.

Jeriwether Wins ...0-Yard Dash ...n Indoor Opener

...HANOVER, N.H., Jan. 8 (NYT). ...Dr. Delano Meriwether, the ...spender-clad Boston hemato...gist, successfully defended his ...rint championship and four ...eet and fieldhouse records were ...oken in the fourth annual ...ited States Track and Field ...deration Eastern regional ...door meet, which ended early ...sterday morning.

Meriwether held off Ajoyi ...inkoutu of Nigeria, who attends ...ston University, to win the 60-...rd dash in 6.3 seconds.

More than 700 men and women ...peted at Dartmouth College's ...verone Fieldhouse in the first ...jor indoor meet of the season. ...eading the record-breakers ...re Claude Ferragne of the ...ebec Athletic Federation and ...e Davis of Springfield College. ...ragne set a meet and field-...se record when he won the ...h jump at 7 feet 1 1/2 ...hes. Davis set meet and ...dhouse marks in the triple ...p with 48 feet 7 inches.

...im Kleiger of Harvard set a ...ord in winning the pole vault ...16 feet 1 3/8 inches.

...nne Pilion and Marie Turcotte ...e the Quebec team another ...ord, tying the women's high ...p at 5-5.

...l Hall of Worcester, Mass., ... four-time Olympian, won ...h the 56-pound and 35-pound ...ght throws with distances of ...feet 4 1/2 inches and 59-3 1/2, ...spectively.

...gerian 1st Winner ...African Games

...AGOS, Nigeria, Jan. 8 (AP). ...Nigeria captured the first gold ...al of the second All-Africa ...nes last night when swimmer ...tagou Nourridine won the ...meter men's butterfly finals ...2 minutes 24.8 seconds.

...ypt took the second gold ...al as Afifi Faten streaked to ...ory in the women's 200-meter ...ividual medley in 2:50.05.

...Sports Shorts

...ehl Rosendahl, the pretty ...t German woman who excit...the crowds at the Munich ...pics by winning the long ...p, placing second in the ...athlon and capturing a gold ...al as part of her country's ...meter relay team, was named ...ale track athlete of the year ... Women's Track and Field ...s Magazine.

* * *

...t and running. Rod Milburn, ...d record-holder for the 120-...t hurdles with a 13-second ...ing and gold medal winner ...he Olympics, has entered the ...ist Invitation indoor track ... scheduled for Jan. 30 in the ...Angeles Sports Arena.

Super Bowl Rivals Emphasize Prayer

Dolphins, 'Skins Conduct Services

MIAMI, Jan. 8 (NYT).—Washington had just trounced Dallas for the National Football Conference championship and the victors were clomping into the dressing room. Television viewers across the nation braced for the postgame melee but that's not what they saw.

Instead, at the whispered-tone bidding of coach George Allen and following shouts of "Let's pray, let's pray," the Redskins got down on their knees and said thanks to God for the victory. They were led by a black evangelist, Tom Skinner, identified by Allen as the "team chaplain."

The television scene Sunday, Dec. 31, was a startling contrast to the champagne celebration of most other championship locker rooms, but it was indicative of a spiritual element that figures to be a big part of this year's Super Bowl.

"I think the game this year is unique in that you've got the two teams that most simulate the family relationship," said Loren Young, national director for special programs of the Fellowship of Christian Athletes, who has many personal friends on both teams.

Jack Pardee, Redskin linebacker, alluded to his team's thinking in a postgame interview when he said, "We don't care who scores—the offense or the defense—just so we score. We're a community."

The Dolphins have a similar feeling about each other, although they haven't voiced in on television.

Rabbi Solomon Schiff, one of the several Miami clergymen who alternately travel with the Dolphins, says many players have confided in him a feeling of "something beyond themselves," generated by a togetherness they share.

"Maybe it's because I'm a rabbi, but invariably the conversation turns to what is making them as good as they are, and they say that when they get down on that field and line up some sort of an outside force seem, to be there and gives them the edge."

...ot every Dolphin or Redskin goes to church, but a good many do.



Washington Post.

George Allen talks with defensive players Jack Pardee, standing up, and Chris Hanburger during practice.

The Dolphin managing general partner, Joe Robbie, an active Catholic layman, says a majority of players attend services instituted for players before every game.

"People in intense competition look outside themselves for the maximum effort," says Robbie. "I saw this in World War II. You know the saying, 'There are no atheists in foxholes.' These players are competing for enormous stakes. They're up against the very best."

Skinner, a former ghetto gang leader who now heads a large evangelistic association in New York City, says 85 percent of the Redskins attend the voluntary services before games. "I think that's about the highest attendance of any club," he added.

Team members and observers say the most important factor contributing to the spirit on both teams has been the head coaches.

"Shula and Allen are different types," says Young, who knows each well. "But both exude this singleness of purpose—an intensity that they're all for their players. It enables them to somehow pull the best out of their men."

"I think it was Lombardi who said the X and O boys are a dime a dozen but the spiritual motivators are hard to find. When they come along, grab on."

Shula and Allen are Catholics and Shula attends mass almost every morning.

The Dolphins are the only National Football League team that has a public prayer as part of its pregame activities, according to an NFL information director, Harold Rosenthal. Although the team has a high number of outspoken Christian players, everything is not somber with the team.

Religious Writings

Robbie explains that one of the reasons the Dolphins took Archbishop Coleman F. Carroll to Pittsburgh last week was to "pull rank" on Art Rooney's brother, a priest, who usually always is on the Steelers' sideline during games. Archbishop Carroll is the head of the Miami Archdiocese.

Norm Evans, a Dolphin tackle, recently wrote an autobiography entitled "On God's Squad," which includes the story of his Christian conversion during the Dolphin training camp. Charlie Haraway, a Redskin running back, has written a chapter in "Super Goal," a new book of Christian testaments.

"One of the prerequisites of success is that the players play as a unit," says Robbie, "and the Dolphins are as close as a family. I wouldn't think to say religion is the reason we're in the Super Bowl, but it certainly helps in building a winning attitude."

An Interview With Willi Daume

Munich Games' Advice to Montreal Is Prepare for After the Olympics

By Stuart Troup

MUNICH, Jan. 8 (IHT).—The man most responsible for the five-year effort that produced the 1972 Olympic Games and their gleaming legacy of dwellings, schools and recreation areas is proud, but concerned about 1976.

"I hope Montreal will hold the Games," says Willi Daume. "I think it would a catastrophe if they are obliged not to. They were here, big teams of organizers from Montreal. Now we are in contact with them and they don't have it very easy there —but we are doing our best and I hope we can help them."

The physical results of Daume's work are full and functioning just a few blocks from where he and his Olympic Organizing Committee are tying up loose ends at number 7 Saarstrasse. Children are playing in the recreation areas outside of their apartments which, for two spectacular weeks and two calamitous days last summer, housed the 20th Olympiad.

Daume, a steel industrialist who characterizes his role as president of Germany's Olympic Organizing Committee as "only a hobby," also is vice-president of the International Olympic Committee and is keenly interested in the future of the Games.

But, he emphasizes "the most important thing is to plan for the day after the Games. It is not possible to spend so much money for just 15 days. All that we built is very useful to the people and the city of Munich.

"Now we have 10,000 apartments, a wonderful recreation area, three or four big schools, sport halls, swimming pools, stadiums, bridges, streets and subway," he notes. When his committee began its work, there was near desolation in this Munich outskirt marked only by a grassy hill formed from tons of World War II rubble.

Money Games

"We had altogether expenses of 2 billion marks ($625 million) and an income of 1.4 billion marks ($437.5 million). The amount paid by the government and the city of Munich was 600 million marks ($187.5 million)," he says. "Altogether what we built is worth more than that, much more."

In the case of Munich, there was a great willingness to make the investment for holding the Games. But Daume sees how "it could be difficult when the Olympic sports may not be very popular in that country. For instance, they have a wonderful stadium for baseball in Montreal, but it is not useful for soccer. They would have to build a big stadium for soccer, for track and field, and they are not very popular sports in Canada."

Caution is necessary, Daume explains. The sports facilities that were built for the 1972 Olympics "are not too big for Munich. We have a stadium for 80,000 and we could have built a stadium for 200,000 for the Olympic Games. But it is necessary always to have a plan for after the Games."

Munich's soccer team now occupies the main stadium, and the other former Olympic playing areas are used for various sports events. Even theater is presented, along with hockey and basketball, in the indoor stadium. The press area has been converted into rent-controlled apartments. Quarters for the male athletes have been turned into a condominium, and the female quarters are now occupied by sports students of the university.

Overall Outlook

For the 1976 organizers, Daume advises: "Be strong in dealing with the sports federations. They ask too much for their own sport. The track and field federation looks only to track and field, soccer only to soccer, swimming only to swimming. I think the organizing committee has to be a little harder toward the feelings of those federations."

An error was obvious in providing accommodations for 50,000 to 60,000 spectators at the Munich rowing and canoeing facilities, he says. Another area where too much was given, he feels, was in the press facilities. "It was too big, more than 4,000 journalists with perfect installations and television everywhere. That's too expensive," Daume said.

Nor do the Olympic events themselves escape Daume's criticism of oversize. "The Games are too big, of course, in every sport. And we have a commission in the International Olympic Committee to change them. But it is very, very difficult. More and more nations are coming to the Games. In Munich we had 126 nations.

"But it is not necessary that in swimming we have 100-meter freestyle, 200-meter freestyle, 400-meter freestyle, etcetera. I think there are too many events and it is necessary to change that."

Reflecting on the Munich Games, Daume says that he is proud "that there was not very much nationalism in the Games. We were not so good as the East Germans and the Americans were not so good as the Russians. All the problems (of nationalism) which were very strong in former Games did not happen in Munich."

What did happen in Munich, however, is heavy on his mind. "We had 10 or 11 days of wonderful games, a wonderful gay atmosphere, and then we had this catastrophe of the Arabs and Israelis." On the heels of that terror and bloodshed the organizing committee faced an overwhelming task. "We had to interrupt the Games for one and a half days. And then, with such a big organization built over five years, we had to change things in two nights so that the Games could continue. There were problems of tickets, of hotels, of all the hundreds of thousands of visitors. I think it was miraculous that it was possible."

On security, he comments only that "the security for the Israeli team was a product of discussion between Israelis and the security people. But the Israelis would not have more."

Montreal's Turn

Now the organizing committee is packing it in. Daume will go back to his iron and steel business, and the next move is up to Montreal.

"What more can I say?" asks Daume. "We built apartments for 11,000 athletes, for 4,000 journalists, for 2,000 technical people, for television and so on. We had 3,000 in the youth camp, and facilities for 2,000 coaches, referees and others. We had altogether two million visitors.

"There were some difficulties in accommodations, mostly for people coming without reservations. And it was a miracle that there was good traffic. Munich people did not drive their own cars during the days of the Games, and that was very wise. I even saw a cardinal coming to the stadium in the subway."

His advice on specifics already has been requested and delivered to the Canadians. In general, he says, "they could see our installations. . . . They could copy some things in the physical facilities and in the financial area. But overall, it is not good to try to copy other Games. We did not try to copy the Games of Tokyo or of Mexico. We tried to organize typical Munich Games and Games of the new Germans.

"I think it is necessary that the Canadians organize Canadian Games or Games of the American continent. And the most important thing is to plan for the day after the Games."

Havlicek, Cowens Protect Celtics' Lead

COLLEGE PARK, Md., Jan. 8 (UPI).—John Havlicek scored 33 points and Dave Cowens had a career-high 29 rebounds as the Boston Celtics protected their Atlantic Division lead with a 116-98 National Basketball Association victory over the Baltimore Bullets.

The Celtics had a 29-14 first-period bulge as the Bullets had 13 turnovers. Cowens had 10 of his rebounds in the second quarter as Boston took a 56-40 halftime lead.

Boston has a 32-7 won-lost record, one-half game ahead of the New York Knicks. Baltimore's Central Division lead dropped to 1 1/2 games over idle Atlanta.

76ers 35, SuperSonics 82

At Seattle, two free throws by rookie guard Freddie Boyd with 10 seconds remaining lifted Philadelphia to an 85-82 victory over the SuperSonics, snapping the 76ers' 14-game losing streak and giving them only their fourth triumph against 38 losses.

Bulls 119, Braves 96

Bob Love scored 23 points and Chet Walker 22 to lead Chicago to a 119-96 home victory over Buffalo. It was the Bulls' sixth victory in their last seven games.

Cavaliers 102, Rockets 97

Lenny Wilkens scored 24 points and Rick Roberson grabbed 15 rebounds to pace Cleveland to a 102-97 home victory over Houston.

Jimmy Walker's layup pulled the Rockets to within 98-97 with 42 seconds left before a pair of foul shots by Barry Clemens and John Johnson in the final seven seconds gave the Cavaliers their fourth straight home victory.

Pistons 101, Trail Blazers 96

At Portland, Ore., Bob Lanier and Curtis Rowe led a third-quarter Detroit rally that carried the Pistons to a 101-96 victory over the Trail Blazers.

Lanier, Rowe and Dave Bing combined for 30 of the Pistons' 38 third-quarter points. Lanier, who scored 25 points in the second half, led Detroit with 32 points and grabbed 25 rebounds.

Stars 113, Nets 104

UNIONDALE, N.Y., Jan. 8 (UPI).—The Utah Stars, sparked by Zelmo Beatty, reeled off the first 10 points of the second half yesterday to break open a close game en route to a 113-104 victory over the New York Nets.

Beatty scored six of the Stars' 10 points in their streak after the intermission and finished with 22 for the American Basketball Association's Western Division leaders.

Conquistadors 118, Tams 113

At San Diego, a balanced Conquistador attack, with six men in double figures, gave them a 118-113 triumph over Memphis.

Cougars 113, Rockets 111

Reserve center Ed Manning sank a pair of crucial closing-minute baskets to spark Carolina to a 113-111 road victory over Denver for its 10th triumph in a row.

Penn State Coach Paterno Refuses Pro's $1.3 Million

By Gordon S. White

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (NYT).—Joe Paterno, Penn State's head football coach, has turned down a $1.3-million, six-year contract to be coach and general manager of the New England Patriots of the National Football League and all but closed the door on any future professional offers that might come his way.

After rejecting the third and richest NFL offer he has had since becoming Penn State's head coach in 1966, Paterno said, "This time I've committed myself to Penn State for many years to come. The only thing that would alter my thinking would be a radical change in Penn State's policy toward intercollegiate athletics."

That is not likely to happen in the near future since Paterno, 46, more than anyone else at University Park, Pa., has molded the current high standard for varsity athletics.

Paterno notified Bill Sullivan, president of the Patriots, of his decision. Then, speaking by phone from University Park, Paterno said, "He was very gracious about it all and put up with my delays in weighing the issue with a lot of patience."

New England dismissed its coach, John Mazur, and its general manager, Upton Bell, during the 1972 season and finished the campaign with Phil Bengtson as interim coach and without a general manager.

By making the long-term decision in favor of college coaching, Paterno has apparently eliminated himself as a candidate to succeed Weeb Ewbank as coach of the New York Jets of the NFL when Ewbank retires at the end of next season.

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	32	7	.821	—
New York	34	10	.773	1/2
Buffalo	11	30	.268	22
Philadelphia	4	38	.095	29 1/2
Central Division				
Baltimore	23	17	.575	—
Atlanta	22	20	.535	1 1/2
Houston	17	23	.425	6
Cleveland	13	29	.310	11
WESTERN CONFERENCE				
Midwest Division				
Milwaukee	31	13	.705	—
Chicago	27	14	.659	2 1/2
KC-Omaha	21	25	.457	11
Detroit	18	23	.439	11 1/2
Pacific Division				
Los Angeles	30	10	.750	—
Golden State	27	12	.692	2 1/2
Phoenix	21	21	.500	10
Seattle	13	32	.289	19 1/2
Portland	11	32	.256	20 1/2

Sunday's Games

Milwaukee 99, Los Angeles 92 (Jabbar 37, Dandridge 21, McMillan 26, West 26).
Cleveland 102, Houston 97 (Wilkens 24, Johnson 18; Mann 22, Walker 22).
Philadelphia 85, Seattle 82 (Carter 23, Block 21; Haywood 18, Brown 16).
Detroit 101, Portland 96 (Lanier 32, Rowe 18; Petrie 35, Wicks 19).
Chicago 119, Buffalo 96 (Love 23, Walker 22; McAdoo 26, Hilton 24).
Boston 116, Baltimore 98 (Havlicek 33, White 23; Hayes 24, Chenier 18).

ABA Standings

Eastern Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Carolina	31	14	.592	—
Kentucky	28	15	.634	3
Virginia	24	22	.522	7 1/2
Memphis	15	27	.357	14 1/2
New York	15	28	.349	15
Western Division				
Utah	28	16	.636	—
Denver	22	19	.750	4 1/2
Indiana	22	19	.537	4 1/2
Dallas	16	25	.400	10 1/2
San Diego	17	31	.354	12

Sunday's Games

San Diego 118, Memphis 113 (Johnson 34, Moore 20; Neumann 37, Denton 26).
Carolina 113, Denver 111 (Cunningham 28, Littles 19; Simpson 25, Robish 38).
Utah 113, New York 104 (Jones 29, Beaty 32, Boone 22; Reeke 25, Paultz 20).

'Skins on Paris Screen

PARIS, Jan. 8 (IHT).—The Washington Redskins face the Dallas Cowboys in a playoff game on the Paris screen tomorrow in the National Football League's game of the week. The contest, sponsored by American Express and Pan American World Airways, will be shown at 6:30 p.m. at the USO here.

WCT Replaces Ralston With Australia's Case

DALLAS, Jan. 8 (Reuters).—Ross Case of Australia will replace U.S. Davis Cup coach Dennis Ralston in the World Championship Tennis professional troupe next year, it has been announced.

Case, 21-year-old Davis Cup player, will be a member of WCT's group "B" team. Under a new format, two groups of professionals are to tour simultaneously in the United States and overseas. Ralston was forced to pull out of the WCT tournaments because of arthritic knees.

Art Buchwald

Bombs Away!

WASHINGTON.—The Pentagon insists that its bombing raids have been targeted only for military installations. Some people scoff at this, but I know for a fact it is true.

Before each B-52 mission, the bombs are lined up on the runway in front of their planes with their fuses armed and ready. An Air Force colonel on a platform with maps briefs them:


Buchwald

"American bombs, your mission today is to destroy all military targets in the Hanoi and Haiphong areas. This includes railroads, truck depots, gasoline storage tanks and SAM missile sites. You have been set to explode at 100 feet and cause as much havoc as possible on the enemy. Are there any questions?

"Some of you have been filled with anti-personnel material, others with highly explosive material and still others with inflammable substances which will cause earth-shaking fires. This will be your big moment, and we expect every one of you to give us the biggest bang for a buck.

"Now, if you will observe this map closely, there is a large communications facility right next to the Indian Embassy in the center of Hanoi. You are to fall on the communications facility without damaging the Indian Embassy.

"Any bomb that goes astray will be court-martialed. Is that understood?

"Please, bombs, may I have your attention. Over here is Gia Lam International Airport. That, of course, is a military target. It is located next to a large housing project. I don't want any wise guys taking it into their heads to explode in the housing project. If you find yourself falling into a civilian area, release your fuse and become a dud.

"Our job is to get you to Hanoi in one piece, but once we release you from your rack, each of you is on your own.

"Since you'll be falling in clusters, keep your eye on the lead bomb. If you see it is falling astray onto a populated area, try to correct your own drop with your tail fins. If you can't hit a military target, then dump yourself into the river. Are there any questions?

"Now, over here is the Bach Mai Hospital, or at least what the North Vietnamese claim is a hospital. It, unfortunately, is located next to a petroleum storage dump. Now for God's sake, if you're going to go for the petroleum dump, stay away from the hospital. I don't want some smart bomb telling me tomorrow it didn't now where the hospital was.

"I know you are as anxious as we are to do as much damage to North Vietnam as possible, but unfortunately there are other considerations that have to be dealt with. For one thing, we have to worry about world opinion; for another we have to contend with a stupid Congress. If just one of you makes a mistake, it's going to give all American bombs a bad name. Are there any questions?

* * *

"All right. Now I know you're anxious to get off and wreak havoc on the enemy.

"Bombs, this is the big day you have waited for. President Nixon is counting on you to bring an honorable and just peace to Vietnam. Millions of dollars have been invested, and thousands of people have worked to make you the finest and best bombs that money can buy. We have provided you with the most advanced bombers to bring you on target. Trained technicians have been provided for your comfort and safety. The entire Air Force has only one purpose—to see that you arrive at you destination in one piece.

"We can do no more. It's all up to you now. Remember that as you search out your military targets all the world will be watching. What you do in Hanoi could very well affect peace for generations to come.

"I can only add my own wishes for a successful mission. America expects every bomb to do his duty. God bless you, one and all."

8-Inch Rain in Sydney

SYDNEY, Jan. 8 (UPI).—Torrents of up to eight inches of rain swamped Sydney today, flooding scores of roads and causing thousands of dollars of damage. Roads crumbled under the deluge.

He's Commander in Chief of 42 Birds

By Charles Hillinger

NASSAU, Bahamas.—Hedley Edwards is commander-in-chief of one of the most unusual military units on earth.

For 17 years, Mr. Edwards, 72, has appeared twice each day on the circular path at the heart of his 6-acre tropical garden, leading his "troops" through precision drills.

Dressed in a bright orange safari jacket and black trousers, and sporting a bamboo cane, Mr. Edwards strolls jauntily onto the grounds, comes to a halt, then shouts a robust command: "Soldiers! On parade!"

Out of a nearby pool march 42 flamingos in military formation, two by two, to the circular path. For the better part of an hour the tall, pink pinioned birds strut around, goose-stepping in cadence.

When Mr. Edwards yells "About turn!" the birds do a swift about face. "Doubletime!" and they promenade twice as fast. "At ease!" and they stand at ease.

Mr. Edwards keeps his distance. He does not pet or hand out goodies to his trained flock. "No good commander fraternizes with his troops. He must stay aloof," he explained.

No one is known to have trained flamingos before.

National Bird

The flamingo is the national bird of the Bahamas, the 700-island, independent Caribbean archipelago. Pink flamingos adorn the nation's postage stamps and coat of arms.

National law forbids molesting, taking or killing flamingos. Pilots are subject to arrest and loss of license if found flying less than 2,000 feet over flamingo colonies.

For a time in the late 1940s, it was feared the national bird would vanish completely from the Bahamas. Poachers had killed thousands of birds and raided nests in natural habitats during the '20s and '30s.

Since biblical times, the tongue and eggs of the flamingo have been a gourmet's delight.

Flamingos are sensitive, skittish birds. Mr. Edwards's Ardastra Gardens is the only place where humans can sit or stand within a few feet of flamingos without having the birds dash or fly away in fear.

Mr. Edwards came to the Bahamas from Jamaica in 1924 "because Nassau was the easiest way for someone from the West Indies to slip into the United States. But I got bogged down in Nassau because of prohibition in America," he said. "I found an easy way of making money—supplying liquor to rum runners from the States."

In time, Mr. Edwards became proprietor of a famous Nassau night spot, the Spider Web Club. "I'd get the flies (fliers) off Bay Street. Catch them in my web. Especially during the war. My place was jumpin' with Canadian, British and American servicemen."

All the while, Mr. Edwards spent his free time creating a remarkable garden on 6 acres of swampland he bought during the 1930s for $400.

Naturalist Arthur S. Vernay approached Mr. Edwards one day to ask if his gardens could be used as a temporary flamingo sanctuary where scientists could study ways of protecting and increasing the numbers of the birds.

Military Secret

"When the research was finished, he permitted me to keep 11 young birds as a reward," explained Mr. Edwards. "The young flamingos followed me around like baby ducks. I was struck with the idea of possibly training the birds. I worked 14 months—day and night."

The "flamingo man" has been at it ever since, using training methods he says are a "military secret." Since 1955, he has not missed a day of leading his feathery soldiers through their drills. His fame has spread throughout the archipelago.

"One of my soldiers," said Mr. Edwards, "is boss of the troops, the head ballerina. Rex is getting on in years. He's like me. He has a little arthritis. He's slowed down considerably. But he still leads the pack."

Mr. Edwards said that the 17-year-old flamingo leads the birds out of the water and keeps them in line. Often, after work, Rex runs the other birds through the drills—parades them out of the pool onto the circular path without any encouragement from Mr. Edwards.

The flamingo man would like to retire and take a well deserved vacation. But he has not been able to find someone to take his place as commander-in-chief of the birds. Islanders tell Mr. Edwards he cannot just quit. They say it is his patriotic duty to continue to drill the birds as long as he is physically able.

© Los Angeles Times.

An Island for Writers—And for the Asking

By Janet Damen

ATHENS (UPI).—The aim is to create an island paradise for writers—an international center with ideal conditions to inspire intellectuals.

The land is already available—the islet of Makrykythera, off Kythera, a reputed birthplace of Venus, south of the Peloponnese. All that is missing is the cash.

The idea has been put forward by the Association of Hellenic Literary Men, now in its 30th year of existence and with 150 local men and women writers among its membership.

"We paid a symbolic sum for the islet almost 20 years ago when it was given to us by the Greek government of the day. But we've been too poor to do anything about it until now," Zannos Simopoulos, president of the association, said.

"Now we are ready to make available the required area of land, without any financial equivalent in return, to foreign intellectual organizations that would like to build their own individual guest quarters with financial assistance from their respective governments," Mr. Simopoulos said.

"We will not sell the land, but each association could have enough on which to build dwellings of their choice. I suppose small hotels catering for between 30 and 50 people," he said.

The association has already introduced the idea to foreign literary groups, and according to Mr. Simopoulos several organizations have expressed interest.

"We ourselves have appealed to our own minister of culture and civilization for the necessary funds to build the Greek section guest quarters and it seems that the money will be forthcoming," he said.

At the moment the island looks like a barren mass, but already an architect has drawn plans for roads, dwellings and landscaping.

Mr. Simopoulos said Makrykythera was about 160 acres and the land rose to a little more than 100 feet at its highest point. Water had been found and installations made to supply a community of about 1,500 persons, he said.

With an air service already in existence between Athens and Kythera, as well as a boat route, the island is easily accessible, the president explained.


United Press International

Hans Hoej Hansen and his pointer Fix.

PEOPLE: 'Get Moving or I'll Sell You to Onassis'

Some things money can't buy. Some animals too. For instance, Hans Hoej Hansen's favorite pointer. Mr. Hansen reportedly turned down an offer of $2,300 for his dog Fix from the Onassis family.

"He's a good dog and I'm not sure a life as Mrs. Onassis's pet dog would suit him," Mr. Hansen told a Greek Embassy secretary who turned up at his farm in Aarhus, Denmark, last month. "Apparently word had gone round to Greek Embassies that Mrs. Onassis wanted a first-class pointer," Mr. Hansen said, "and this gentleman offered me 16,000 kroner in cash. It's more than I would have asked for but money is not everything."

How did the story get out? "I suspect some of my hunting colleagues . . . You see when Fix makes a mistake, all I have to do is yell, 'Get moving or I'll sell you to Onassis' and he's back on the scent."

* * *

Another dog story: Two-year-old Scotty Manning was on the ground, a huge dog standing over him ready to attack. Fred, the Manning family mutt, who has been known to be frightened by cats, bolted at the big dog, giving the boy time to get away, scared but unharmed. Fred was not so lucky: it took an operation to put him right again. But he got his reward this weekend when the American Humane Association presented the top U.S. award for dog heroism, the W.O. Stillm[…] plaque, to his owners, Mr. a[…] Mrs. Stephen D. Manning of W[…]liamsport, Pa.

* * *

AMERICANA: A Honolu[…] nightclub owner whose custom[…] (maybe ex-customers) found b[…]tomless, topless waitresses yaw[…] some came up with the "ne[…] idea of nude men—waiters in t[…] instance. Makes one wonder[…] Jack Cione, owner of the Du[…] Nightclub, has been to the mov[…] lately.

* * *

Princess Anne and Lt. Ma[…] Phillips are "in love," the S[…] newspaper reported in a fro[…] page story Monday. The Lond[…] paper cited but did not name[…] friend of Lt. Phillips as sayi[…] that royal protocol has for[…] the couple to keep their roma[…] quiet. "It takes a very stro[…] love to survive in such a situati[…] under these pressures . . . All i[…] initiative must come from t[…] royal family and the prince[…] In any case, Lt. Phillips left E[…]gland Monday to begin a two-y[…] tour of duty with his regime[…] the Queen's Dragoon Guards, West Germany.

* * *

MUGGED: Peter Brodie, former chief of Scotland Y[…] detectives, who said five men [at]tacked him in a subway train [said] that all they took from him [was] his diary.

—S. JUSTIC[E]

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LEFT BANK, owner sells directly apartment, 150 sq.m., redone, large hall entrance, reception, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, very modern kitchen, parking, maid's room, high price. Visits on the spot today: 19 R. de Lille, 2nd floor, right 11:30 a.m. to 4 p.m.

FOR SALE artist's painter studio, telephone, bath, kitchenette, balcony + terrace with view over Paris. Small lumber-room, on terrace. Tel.: a.m. 306-57-42.

FOCH: Sunny side, uninterrupted view, very luxurious apartment, 163 sq.m., 4th floor, corner, great comfort, 5 rooms, 2 maids' rooms, parking 2 big cars. Tel.: 256-24-20.

15th: 3-room apartment, just been luxuriously furnished, 20th floor, heated roof pool. Telephone: 797-55-56.

RIGHT ON AVE. FOCH: Ground floor flat, 330 sq.m. + garden. Elegant. — Call: 551-63-99.

16th: Duplex, very sunny, terrace, 160 sq.m. + 2 maids' rooms. Fr. 620,000. — Call: 224-90-37.

GREAT BRITAIN

EALING. Wates town house on two floors only comprising 3 bedrooms, bathroom large lounge-dining-room, American kitchen, cloakroom, garage, attractive garden, 20 minutes central London, 30 minutes airport. Price includes fitted carpets throughout. £24,000. Telephone: 01-997-2242.

SPAIN

IBIZA
Greenwich International, Inc. Presents: MIRAMAR at Santa Eulalia, deluxe flats/villa, $13,750 up. Studio, 1-2 bedrooms. 5% discount January. Write: Box 25,291, Herald, Paris.

U.S.A.

NEW YORK CITY: Luxury apartment, 5th Ave., 9 rooms, new modern air conditioned building, wood-burning fireplace, 3 master bedrooms, 5 1/2 bathrooms, balcony facing park. Mint condition. Contact: New York City, tel.: 212-686-2406, ext. 201.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

PARIS AND SUBURBS

LADY GRAD seeks charming unfurnished or semi-furnished flat/house, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, study to contain 5,000 books, living, modern kitchen, garage, calm, Neuilly near Bois, or near Luxembourg Gardens, Versailles, Le Vésinet, etc. 1 year/longer. About Fr. 2,200. Start Feb.-March. 224-99-33.

URGENT: Want 2-3 rooms, unfurnished, in high-class building, Pl. Victor-Hugo, Ave. Foch neighborhood. Paris: 225-63-76.

PERSONNEL WANTED

Executive Secretary
for
INTERNATIONAL DIRECTOR of EUROPEAN ADVERTISING AGENCY
— French nationality desired;
— Spoken and written English;
— Bilingual shorthand;
— Full responsibilities;
— Location Paris.
Send C.V. to: Box 287, Herald, Paris.

MINERVE SEEKS for AMERICAN FIRMS IN PARIS French, Belgian, Dutch or German secretaries. Knowledge FRENCH required. English shorthand. Write or phone: 138 Av. Victor-Hugo, Paris (16e), France. — Tel.: 727-61-69.

PERSONNEL WANTED

ARCHITECTS
needed at once in Athens, Greece, licensed or graduate, American citizens, with minimum 3 years practical on-the-board American design experience for design of military cantonment project in European area. Minimum employment 6 months and possible extension to 18 months. Send detailed resumé of recent work with addresses of professional references to: Frank E. Basil, Inc., P.O. Box 331, Athens, Greece. (Phone: 3235611. Telex: 215856 BASL GR. Cable address: FEBCOENG, Athens, Greece.)

BANKING ESTABLISHMENT OPERA area seeks
Secretary
Bilingual French/English
Good knowledge of operation of AMERICAN STOCK EXCHANGE
Company restaurant. Benefits.
Write: No. 22,339, Contesse Publicité, 20 Avenue Opera, Paris 1er, who will transmit.

FRANCO-AMERICAN Firm medium-sized La Garenne-Bezons station (from St.-Lazare station) seeks:
1) SHORTHAND/TYPIST French only;
2) SECRETARY
SHORTHAND/TYPIST French, English.
Experienced. Good appearance. Tel.: 242-21-52.

American Firm Located in Rungis seeks
Fully Bilingual Executive Secretary
English-French (English mother tongue preferred) to assist Marketing Manager. Write with C.V. to: Mr. Ed Lukasik, Graco France, 45 Place de la Loire, 94-Rungis Silic.

MILITARY EXCHANGE CONCESSIONAIRE needs representatives for display sales on U.S. bases in Germany. No canvassing, excellent earning potential, driver's licence required. Transport provided. Call: Mr. Dunn, Wiesbaden, 302010/19, Mondays-Fridays, 9 a.m.-5 p.m., or write: Mr. Dunn, Postfach 1135, 62 Wiesbaden, Germany.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY: Manager to International company seeks English mother tongue Secretary possessing preferably French work permit for position in marketing firm. Initiative required. Please call: 224-56-00. 48 Rue de Ranelagh, Paris (16e).

PARIS-BASED English language publication requires competent freelance journalists specializing in the fields of finance, economics, tourism. Free to travel. Please send C.V. to Box No. 50,078, Herald Tribune, Paris.

AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL COMPANY requires experienced secretary-typist. English mother tongue, knowledge of French desired. Full-time post for Paris 8th Arrondissement. Reply with C.V. to Box No. 50,077, Herald, Paris.

STE DE PRODUCTION DE FILMS recherche jeune secrétaire sténo-dactylo, bilingue anglais, bonne présentation. Se présenter le mercredi 10-1-73, de 10 h. à 12 h. 30 et de 15 h. à 18 h. 30, Sté PAC, 35 R. La Boétie, Paris (8e).

FRANCO-AMERICAN LAW OFFICE, seeks secretary, English-French shorthand (if possible English mother tongue). Write: Box 82,168, Herald Tribune, Paris.

AMERICAN BANK, near OPERA, seeks experienced bilingual secretary, perfect French & English shorthand required. Send C.V. and references to: Box 82,295, Herald, Paris.

PROFESSEUR QUALIFIE, expérimenté ALLEMAND aux adultes, langue maternelle allemande. Envoyer C.V. et prétentions à: Box 82,283, Herald Tribune, Paris.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY: NATIVE French teacher for Pershing Hall Primary School. Experience required. No calls. Write: Box 82,286, Herald Tribune, Paris.

LOOKING for chauffeur/secretary, speaking fluent English for top French singer. Must be available 24 hours a day. Call: Paris, 526-20-73, Miss Berman.

TEACHER-TRAINEE: Secretary. Some German. English school. Full data, date free, photo: 65 Mainz, Germany, Zangg. 31.

SITUATIONS WANTED

FRENCH Executive/Private SE[CRE]TARY, 31, Bac philo BTSS, [...] Chamber of Commerce, Fr[...] English shorthand/typist, [...] knowledge of Spanish seeks [...]ING or NIGHT secretary pos[...] or part-time. Very good refere[...] Write to: No. 19,531, CONT[...] PUBLICITE, 20 Ave. Opera, P[...]ler, who will forward.

CANADIAN-BORN & EDUCA[TED] BUT FRENCH CITIZEN, FEM[...] 38, 13 years Travel Trade [...]rience, perfectly bilingual (Fr[...] English), excellent personal [con]tacts & Public Relations [...] responsible position same [...] similar. References. Paris. March 1st. Write: Box: [...] Herald, Paris.

DYNAMIC FRENCH EXECUTIVE [A]SSISTANT, experience intern[ational] concerns, full command [...] fluent Spanish, personable [...] travel or relocate for [...] portunity. Paris: 380-[...] Box 82,304, Herald, Paris.

DYNAMIC YOUNG MAN, 26, [...] in English & German, [...] Spanish, Italian, free to [...] seeks export or commercial [...] international firm. Write: [...]chet, 31 R. d'Alsace, 92110-[...]

EDUCATIONAL CONSULTANT [...] Program Development — Re[...] Language Arts, Humanities, [...] relocate to Europe or South A[...]ica. Snyder, 1385 York Ave., [...] 31-E, New York, N.Y. 1002[1].

FRENCH WOMAN, 26, fluent Eng[lish], Spanish, Hebrew. Experience [...] reception. Excellent appea[rance] seeks job Paris area: 970-[...] Paris.

100% BILINGUAL, English-Fr[ench] secretary, 21, knowledge Ge[rman], references, seeks interesting [...] American firm Paris. Avai[lable] now. — Tel.: 605-75-07.

ENGLISH JOURNALIST WIT[H] years experience in indu[stry], technological & management [...] seeks post in Paris. Mr. [...] 23 Hatherley Court, London[...]

ACCOUNTANT, French national, [bi]lingual English, top refe[rences] U.S. firms, can draft report[s], travel, free now Paris. — [...] 25,308, Herald, Paris.

FRENCH GIRL, 21, English/[...] typist, willing to travel, [...] responsible position Paris, [...] immediately. Mlle L. de Che[...] Paris. — Call: 457-04-21.

U.S. LAW STUDENT, Honor Gr[ad] May '73, seeks professional de[velop]ment opportunity France. Loiret. (38) 80-01-43, Mr. Ga[...] Write: 101 R. Duhesme, Paris [...]

GERMAN GIRL, 31, trilingual [secre]tary, seeks interesting positi[on] USA. — Write: Box 82,330, He[rald] Paris.

RELIABLE FRENCH SECRE[TARY] perfect fluent English exp[...] Part-time, Paris South or Li[...] Sceaux. Tel.: 920-18-45.

SWEDISH GIRL, 22, fully bili[ngual] French-English + good Ger[man] seeks secretarial or similar [...] in Paris. Box 50,074, Herald, [...]

TEFL University degree & w[...] perience U.S.A./FRANCE, seeks [...] resident. Paris: 833-52-45.

OCCASIONAL EVENING W[ORK] sought by absolutely BILING[UAL] SECRETARY. — Paris: 36[...]

23-YEAR-OLD CANADIAN [...] B.A., seeks employment. Bo[x] [...] Herald, Bankg. 8, Vienna, Au[stria].

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS

SITUATIONS WANTED

BENNINGTON STUDENT [...] work commencing March 1 [...] AU-PAIR with French-sp[eaking] family. Airmail particulars [...] Saltzman, 193 West 10 St., [...] York City, New York 10014.

MOTHER'S HELPER. West [Indian] (Trinidad) girl, 22, availa[ble] English-speaking family in [...] or Germany. Good reference[s] 282, Herald Tribune, Merce[de] Rome, Italy.

COOK AND LADY'S maid, good [refer]ences, driving license, seek [...] in American family [...] Phone: 704-82-70, 2-6 p.m.

BROMPTON BUREAU, 15 Beau[...] Place, London, SW3. For [...] domestic staff, nannies, mo[ther's] helps, au-pairs. Tel.: 01-[...]

WANTED POSITION as chauf[feur] Good references. Previously [...]bassy's driver. Write: LOP[...] Bld. des Invalides, Paris [...]

CORDON BLEU COOK, [...] doctor's daughter, free now. [...] 647-74-85.

COMPANION infant care, [...] French-speaking woman, [...]out. Box 82,274, Herald.

HELP WANTED

URGENT, recherche jeune fil[le] avec références, repassage [...] ménage, 30 km. Paris, pour [...] 11 ans. Tel.: 229-54-[...] Mme Chessay.

MISS BECKLEY, 186 still ava[ilable] Call: Paris, 637-29-60.